"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; light, variable winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,208. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c.; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—The principal Ministers of the Chinese Foreign Office protested against the proposal of the legations of the powers in Pekin to send for extra guards, but finally yielded. There have been no further disturbances in the Chinese capital, and the latest dispatches indicate that the Emperor is still living, but shorn of his power. The situation excites no concern in Washington, where the impression prevails that the news from China is exaggerated. Emperor William's recent anti-strike speech has provoked strong resentment among the Socialists. The First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards received an enthusiastic popular welcome in London upon their return from Omdurman. It is apprehended that negro riots will occur in Jamaica to-day, when a case involving the rights of the Maroons comes up for trial. A fire at Hankow, China, on Sunday destroyed over a square mile of the city, and it is feared that 1,000 lives were lost.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Bacon, according to the best information obtainable, is intrenched six miles from the scene of Wednesday's encounter with the Bear Lake Indians. Major Wilkinson of the Third Infantry, one Sergeant, four privates and the Chief of Indian Police were killed in the skirmish. Reinforcements, numbering two hundred men, have been dispatched, and may have reached Gen. Bacon.

Page 2.

The Brooklyn Club will to-night give a dinner in honor of Augustus Van Wyck.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn will tender a public reception to Theodore Roosevelt to-morrow night.

The Democrats of Kings County named Assembly candidates in their twenty-one Assembly districts last night.

Sergt. Thomas P. Ledwidge of Troop E, Rough Riders, related the history of the regiment at the East Side Settlement House last night.

Gov. Black will preside at a Republican meeting in Troy, at which Col. Roosevelt will speak, and probably will make one campaign speech in this city.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday made a formal statement explaining his abrupt departure from the Loyal Legion dinner Wednesday night when Col. Roosevelt entered.

The colored Republicans of the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, last night nominated Alfred C. Cowan for Congress in opposition to the regular Republican nominee.

The Democrats of Nassau County held their first nominating convention yesterday. Action will be taken to compel County Clerk Sutphen of Queens to accept the nomination certificates.

Chairman Campbell said yesterday that many Democratic campaign orators would be set to work next week. Senator Hill has been invited by Hugh McLaughlin to speak at the Brooklyn ratification meeting with Augustus Van Wyck.

At a convention of New York County Republicans last night a committee was appointed to confer with committees from the Bar Association and Lawyers' Club to secure the renomination by both political parties of Justices Cohen and Daly.

The Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The members met Col. Roosevelt, lunched at the Republican Club, and laid plans for active co-operation with the Republican Campaign Committee.

The Republican managers yesterday were predicting great results from the demonstration of harmony at Carnegie Hall Wednesday night. Joseph H. Choate was at headquarters yesterday, and there was talk that he may be supported by the organization for Senator.

Elihu Root said yesterday, speaking of Col. Roosevelt's tax case, that there had been some "extraordinary" and "irregular" procedure in calling the case to trial, but that he would not charge Tammany officials with manufacturing "a fraudulent campaign document by doctoring court records."

Page 3.

Commodore N. L. Weatherby of Troy and a party of friends are supposed to have been drowned in the Commodore's steam launch four miles above Troy Wednesday night while on a pleasure trip.

Chief Sanitary Inspector Martin told a complaining delegation of Park Avenue property owners yesterday that only reconstruction of the viaduct would prevent the New York Central's trains from making noise.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention renominated the present State officers and adopted a platform favoring the gold standard and a strong National policy in foreign affairs. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in a speech expressed confidence in the President.

District Attorney Gardiner, after a visit to the Mayor yesterday, made public a document from the Commissioners of Accounts in the asphalt affair. He says the action described therein was criminal, and declares the guilty persons will be punished without regard to position or party.

Page 4.

Fifty-one of the seventy-six sick at Camp Wikoff were sent to Brooklyn yesterday.

In the American Army at Manila six deaths have occurred from smallpox and eight from typhoid fever.

Fifteen sick soldiers were brought from Camp Wikoff yesterday on the yacht Red Cross and sent to hospitals.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which gained distinction by rescuing the Winslow under a heavy Spanish fire at Cardenas Bay, returned to this port yesterday.

The New York is provisioned for a long cruise and is ready to sail at any time. The hasty preparations on this and other vessels lead some naval officers to believe that a demonstration is to be made against the Spanish coast.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee followed Gen. Boynton yesterday as a witness before the War Investigation Commission. The Seventh Army Corps commander announced his expected departure for Havana as likely to occur about Nov. 1. He said he had no complaint to make against the War Department.

Page 5.

Senator Morgan declared that published reports of the conclusions of the Hawaiian Commission were wrong in almost every particular.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, numbering 122 officers and men, spent the day on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor yesterday.

More than half the golfers who qualified for the St. Andrew's Cup and the consolation foursome trophy at the St. Andrew's Golf Club tournament, were forced to retire from the contest yesterday.

At yesterday's meeting of the State Railroad Commission permission was asked by the Long Island Railroad to build a rapid transit line in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and from Jamaica to the bridge.

A representative of the Hawthorne Athletic Club met George Considine yesterday afternoon and announced that the club would not attempt to handle the proposed Corbett-McCoy fight scheduled for Oct. 15 at Buffalo.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Baltimore, 6; New York, 3. Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 2. St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 1. Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 2.

The soldiers took advantage of the invitation extended to them by the Westchester Racing Association, and flocked to the track at Morris Park yesterday, where they enjoyed a good day's sport. Handball won the Bronx Highweight Handicap, the principal event on the card. The other winners were Bardella, MacLeod of Dare, Blueaway, Tabouret, and Maximo Gomez.

Page 6

Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter, who went to Cuba to study the tariff and financial condition of the country, returned yesterday. His report will be handed to President McKinley next week.

Advices were received by the American Commissioners at Havana yesterday that Col. Ray, with 400 United States troops, had landed at Manzanillo and taken possession thereof. The Spanish soldiers there will leave for Spain as soon as their vessels, which have been delayed by hurricanes, can land.

Page 7.

Ex-County Clerk John Delmar, one of the best-known Democratic politicians in Kings County, died last evening at his home, 405 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

The London police and the officials at the American Embassy in the English capital express the conviction that the woman now in custody there in connection with the death of Emma Gill is Dr. Nancy Guilford of Bridgeport. The Grand Jury at the latter place has indicted Harry and Eudora Guilford and Rose Drayton. Eudora Guilford has disappeared.

Sixty thousand or more striped bass and young bullfish, which appeared to have been stunned by the ordnance tests at Fort Hamilton, were carried in to the Coney Island beach last night by the tide. Peddlers, fishermen, hotel keepers, and poor persons gathered the fish by thousands, and the supply of wagons, barrels, and boxes was inadequate to hold the harvest.

It was said at the Cuban Junta yesterday that the visit of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma to Washington had to do with the question of providing relief for the Cubans in the interior of Cuba. According to letters received at the Junta, their condition is worse than at any time heretofore, and famine is causing more deaths in the ranks of the Cuban Army than have heretofore the bullets of the enemy.

Page 9.

Andrew Brown of Millburn, N. J., has filed a bankruptcy petition at Trenton, N. J., setting forth his liabilities at $841,858.58 and assets at $271,000.

The Committee on Commissions of the New York Stock Exchange heard last evening, through a sub-committee, further evidence in the charge made by Julius Newton against A. A. Housman & Co. of 52 Exchange Place.

Page 10.

The International Commission, now in session at Quebec, will take a recess next Monday until Nov. 1, when it will resume work in Washington. Senator Fairbanks says that published reports of various conclusions of the commission were unauthorized.

The Episcopal Convention considered proposed amendments to the constitution, the bishops and deputies failing to agree on two propositions. The petition from the Filipinos, presented on the preceding day, asked that the influence of the Church be exerted in behalf of the liberty and independence of the people of the Philippines.

Page 12.

A gold medal was presented to Andrew H. Green in the City Hall yesterday for public services in the past third of a century.

Commissioner Scott has ruled that stock brokers who do no buying or selling for others must nevertheless pay the brokers' license tax.

Three painters were badly injured by the falling of a scaffold in the Central Opera House. The contractor, Louis Baumann, was arrested.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, proposes to inaugurate a dancing class in connection with his church, after the manner of the Rev. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

Leo Von Rosenberg, a mining engineer, sued Henry M. McDonald, candidate for Governor on the ticket of the silver Democrats, for $50 for alleged services. Mr. McDonald set up a counter-claim, and the City Court yesterday decided in his favor for the second time.

Russell Sage said yesterday that the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company were working harmoniously in the endeavor to find the best system of electrical motive power for the elevated railroads, and that when the right thing was secured it would be put into operation.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Mayor Van Wyck instructed Commissioner of Highways Keating to submit an estimate of the cost of installing a city asphalt plant. He promised George V. Brower, Deputy Commissioner of Parks for Brooklyn, $150,000 for a public bath and pavilion at Coney Island.

At the October meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the action of its President in complimenting President McKinley upon the Nation's victories in the war with Spain was approved. A resolution was adopted thanking the Administration for protecting American interests in China. A memorial on the death of J. S. T. Stranahan was passed.

Bank Examiner Kimball yesterday made the unequivocal statement that it was the heavy loans made by the Macnaughtans on "slow" securities that caused the closing of the Tradesmen's Bank's doors. President Williams of the Chemical Bank denied that he gave the information which led to the action of the Clearing House Committee. An attachment for rent was issued against the Wool Warehouse Company.

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MISS POTTER SAVES A LIFE.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—William Barber, a fisherman, was saved from death by drowning to-day through the efforts of Miss Louise Potter, daughter of Edward T. Potter, the New York banker, and of Alonzo Potter, Percy R. Turner, and Capt. Champion of the Conqueror.

The fisherman's catboat capsized off Beaver Tail and Barber was thrown into the water. Pressing all sail upon their boat, the party of which Miss Potter was a member reached the struggling man just in time to drag him into the Conqueror alive. Miss Potter herself rendered assistance in this work and also aided in restoring Barber to consciousness while her boat sped back to Newport.

The catboatmen are loud in their praises of Miss Potter's efforts, and say that she and the others in the Conqueror with her deserve life-saving medals.

A GREAT FIRE AT HANKOW.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, a fire on Sunday, at Hankow, destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the Government buildings and temple. It is feared that 1,000 lives were lost.

Hankow is a treaty port on the Yangtse-Kiang, at the mouth of one of its tributaries, 700 miles from the sea. The city forms, with Han-Yang and Woo-Chang, the capital of Hoo-Po, all in sight of one another, and separated only by the river, one of the greatest commercial centres in the world. Huc estimates their united populations at 8,000,000, but they suffered much in the Tao-Ping wars. Hankow is one terminus of the proposed Pekin-Hankow Railway.

Sale of a Kentucky Railroad.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Oct. 6.—The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad, running from Versailles to Irvine, a distance of sixty miles, was sold this afternoon at public auction. Col. Bennett H. Young of Louisville, representing Ernest Fawke of Liverpool, England, and Messrs. Magann & Frayer of Canada bought the property in at $160,000, which was less than the amount paid for the right of way. The road has been in operation since 1890.

West Point Football Games.
Wesleyan, Oct. 8th; Harvard, Oct. 15th. Go by Albany Day Line Strs., returning by rail, tickets $1.50. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.—Adv.

INDIANS BESIEGE GENERAL BACON

Troops Strongly Intrenched Near Bear Lake.

HE HAS LOST SEVEN MEN

Major Wilkinson of the Third Infantry Among the Killed.

HELP IS ON THE WAY

Two Hundred More Men, Sent from Fort Snelling, May Have Reached the Little Band of Imperiled Soldiers.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 6.—Of a mass of conflicting reports concerning the fate of Gen. Bacon's little force of troops which was engaged in a battle with the Indians at Bear Lake yesterday, the statement receiving the most general credence is that Major M. C. Wilkinson, one Sergeant, and four privates met their deaths at the hands of the savages, and that eight of the soldiers, and Capt. T. J. Sheehan were wounded. The Chief of Indian Police, Kay-Beg-Gway-Tosh, was also killed.

Two hundred and fifteen additional soldiers, under command of Lieut. Col. Horbach, arrived here this afternoon from Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and were immediately forwarded by train to Lothrop. They have a Gatling gun with them. The plan is for them to march overland to the battleground, and, by dividing forces as the Point is reached, to get the hostile Indians between two fires. The force, however, is not regarded as sufficient for the purpose.

Several small parties of well-armed citizens have been dispatched from the place to aid in the rescue of the troops under Gen. Bacon. At 5 o'clock the tug Chief, with 100 men and a Gatling gun on board, started for the scene of action. The men are in a fierce mood, and declare their intention to wreak vengeance upon the Indians when they are found.

SECOND ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY.

A newspaper dispatch boat, which arrived here to-day, reports that another engagement took place this morning. When the transfer of wounded men to the boat was attempted, the Indians opened fire from the brush. This was the signal for an immediate reopening of hostilities. The troops fired on the Indians, and immediately there was as fierce a fight as that of yesterday in progress. The fire became so hot that the boat was compelled to put out into the lake, and the results of the engagement are not yet known.

Gen. Bacon's command is too small to take the aggressive, but the detachment is intrenched in a good position, and can hold out as long as the ammunition lasts. Unless one of the expeditions sent from here to-day has succeeded in reaching Gen. Bacon, his men are probably without any provisions whatever by this time. They are without any protection from the weather, and as it was bitterly cold last night, have probably been subjected to serious suffering because of the lack of blankets.

The actual condition of affairs at the scene of the trouble is necessarily problematical at this time, but the statements of straggling Indians and the apparent location whence the sound of the Krag-Jorgensen rifleshots came this morning leads to the belief that the position in which Gen. Bacon has intrenched himself is a lumber camp, six miles inland from the point where yesterday's battle was fought.

The newspaper correspondents, Messrs. Brill, Beaton, and Knappen, are now said to be safe with Gen. Bacon.

INSTANCES OF GALLANTRY.

Several instances of brave conduct among the officers and men under Gen. Bacon are related by those who saw the first skirmish yesterday. Major Wilkinson was killed while, himself standing erect, he was engaged in warning the men to keep under cover. It is said that when he fell in a pool of blood he lifted his body upon one elbow and shouted to Gen. Bacon:

"Give 'em hell, General; never mind me!"

Lieut. Morrison, who is with the command, had never before been under fire, but he never flinched.

"Aim straight!" he cried. "Don't get rattled, boys! Those devils can't get us!"

When a ball touched his hat and knocked it from his head, he laughed and said, "Try again." The soldiers cheered him in the thick of the fight.

Corporal Nettlekoven, the sharpshooter, had several opportunities to display his skill. He killed two Indians at 2,000 yards distance with balls from his Krag-Jörgensen rifle. Both the red men were distinctly seen to stagger and collapse after he had aimed at them and fired.

The Rev. Mr. Chandler, after the pilot of the Flora had been shot yesterday as the boat was leaving the Point for Walker, took the tiller, and, with a storm of Winchester balls whistling around his head, steered the vessel to a place of safety.

The battle of Leech Lake has developed more than one hero. Gen. Bacon, Major Wilkinson, Lieut. Ross, Surgeon Harris, Hospital Steward Buckhart, Sergt. Butler, Frank Briggs, and Capt. Sheehan are all deserving of medals of honor—the three former for the gallant manner in which they led the troops; the fourth for his inattention to his wounds when bullets were flying about his head, and his apparent indifference to them; the fifth for volunteering to carry massages across the firing line from Lieut. Ross to Gen. Bacon and losing his life in an effort to rejoin his men, and the sixth for bravery displayed on several occasions.

Briggs is a barber of Walker, and was sworn in as a Deputy Sheriff because he wanted to accompany the troops. When the Indian sharpshooters were firing upon every one who showed above the ground Briggs went to the beach and carried supplies to the blockhouse. He also volunteered to go to the Flora in a canoe, and was allowed to do so by Gen. Bacon, who remarked as he gave his consent:

"You have lots of nerve, young man, and are taking your life in your hands."

Capt. Sheehan's gallantry is remarkable because he was there not in a military capacity, but as a Deputy Marshal, and his work had been accomplished. He and Briggs will be mentioned in Gen. Bacon's official report, and Steward Buckhardt will be recommended for a medal of honor.

FIRST BATTLE A SURPRISE.

The battle was a complete surprise to the troops, and on the first volley four of the men were stricken down. There were several Indians seen about the few log houses on the shore, but when the troops landed through the surf all but one disappeared in the woods.

On landing, the soldiers proceeded to the house in which Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig resides, when at home, but the chief, who had threatened to kill the soldiers in case they should be sent after him, was not at home. Marshal Sheehan, however, found Mah-Quod, a Pillager Indian, who was one of the twenty-two who rescued the Pillager chief some weeks ago and placed him under arrest.

Mah-Quod put up a desperate fight, although the company of soldiers was drawn up in front of the place. It required the assistance of four soldiers to subdue the prisoner and put the handcuffs on him. After Mah-Quod had been placed in the bow of the steamer Flora, the troops formed columns of two and marched around the peninsula. A number of small Indian settlements were visited, and inquiries for Indians for whom the Marshal and his deputies had warrants were made. Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig kept out of the way, as well as the others of the tribe wanted.

A number of the leaders were talked to by Gen. Bacon and Marshal O'Connor, and they professed friendship for the soldiers, and promised to do what they could to persuade the members of the tribe wanted to give themselves up. Several Indians were seen walking about with rifles in hand, but they were always at a distance, and made no demonstration. Two hours and a half were spent by the troops and the Marshals in visiting the several settlements, and then the party started back for the landing place.

Just in front of Bog-Ah-Ma-Go-Shig's hut a young Indian was arrested by Deputy Sheehan. The fellow answered to the name of Musestrande, and made no objection to his arrest. The men of the company, minus a few guards on the steamer Flora, lined up with their backs to the lake and were put through a few evolutions by Major Wilkinson. The last order of the commanding officer before the fight commenced was to unload pieces. This was obeyed, and as the men rested arms a signal shot was heard. This was followed an instant later by a second one, and then a fusillade of shots was fired from the bushes and small timber by the Indians who were in ambush.

MEN WERE PANIC-STRICKEN.

When the first shot was heard, it was supposed one of the company in unloading his rifle had accidentally discharged it. The second shot created surprise, and when the volley was fired by the Indians from their points of vantage, the company for a minute was panic-stricken. It was only for a moment, however, and then the voice of Gen. Bacon was heard, cautioning the men to be cool and steady. Major Wilkinson repeated the remark, and the soldiers sought shelter at every spot.

Volley after volley was fired by the Indians, whose location could only be determined by the smoke from their rifles. The company at the command of Major Wilkinson deployed as skirmishers and fired repeatedly into the brush from their Krag-Jorgensens. For the first five minutes the Indians fired with much regularity, but after that only when there was a chance to do execution, when a soldier showed himself.

At 12 o'clock the Indians turned their attention to the two steamers and took particular pains to practice on the pilots. They were very skilful, and Marshal O'Connor, who was on the steamer Flora, gave orders to put out in the lake and head for Walker. This was done, and the last seen of the soldiers and marshals was when they were crouching under the shelter of the bank of the lake, which afforded protection from the fire of the Indians.

As the Flora steamed out into the lake a rifle bullet passed through the side of the pilothouse and struck Edward Harris in the left arm, shattering that member and making amputation necessary. Bullets flew thick and fast, but no other person was hit, although the sides and deck of the steamer were perforated with bullet holes. The steamer Chief followed the course of the Flora immediately after Indian Inspector Tinker, the only passenger on board, had been shot in the left forearm and right leg.

Marshal O'Connor proceeded by boat to the old Indian agency and, driving to the new agency building, notified Lieut. Humphreys of the attack. From the agency building Walker is about nine miles. Half of this was driven by Marshal O'Connor with a team, and the remaining distance was made on a run. The Marshal was disappointed at the refusal of Lieut. Humphreys to go to the rescue of Gen. Bacon without orders from a superior officer.

THE FLORA'S RESCUE PARTY.

The steamer Flora was stocked with supplies and ammunition and started back for the scene of the battle this morning. She has been partly armored with sheet iron, as protection from rifle shots. This armor is not, however, expected to be effective at close range. She had fifteen armed men on board.

There was a conference between Indians and officials at the agency last night. Lieut. Humphreys of the agency detachment and Dr. Hart, the agency surgeon, were invited, with half a dozen disreputable Indians who had stirred up sentiment in favor of joining the pillagers. Dr. Hart told them that if they went on the war-path, there would not be a live Indian on Leech Lake in a week. Lieut. Humphreys backed the statement. 'After several hours' talk the Indians decided to keep the peace, at least for the present. The assurance may not be worth much.

SAVAGES HID IN THE WOODS.

Indian Agent Sutherland, who was with Gen. Bacon at Sugar Point, gives the following account of the conflict up to the time of his leaving for supplies:

When the arrest of two fugitives had been accomplished, the Indians, with a profession of friendship, showed the soldiers their tepees and called attention to their neatness, all the time saying, "Me good Indian."

Gen. Bacon, who has great experience with the Sioux and other savages, did not take much stock in these professions of friendship, and ordered a party of his company to search the adjoining timber for any lurking savages, but none were to be seen. They must have hidden in the thick underbrush, and those unaccustomed to searching timber could easily have been deceived, for it was not ten minutes after this before the firing had commenced.

Had the Indians not contemplated a general massacre, Mr. Sutherland thinks, they would have fired on the men who were searching the timber. These Pillagers are well armed and are good marksmen, therefore it is easy to see where they had the advantage of the situation at the start. It is surmised that our men have gone some distance into the woods, where they would be safe from a night attack from another band of Indians who could have come upon them from the lake shore.

If it be true that the Cass Lake Indians have gone to assist the Bear Island people, the retreat of Gen. Bacon into the interior can be understood.

MINNESOTA TROOPS MAY GO.

War Department Authorizes the Use of Volunteers If Needed—The Pillagers Fighting Alone.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Up to 10 o'clock to-night there had been no information received by the War Department officials from Gen. Bacon. During the evening, however, the department received from the General's Adjutant, now at St. Paul, the following telegram, giving a summary of conditions as far as that officer was able to obtain them:

"St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 6.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"In answer to a telegram to United States Marshal at Walker, Minn., have received reply giving location of Gen. Bacon as on mainland, southwest corner Leech Lake, and saying: 'Commenced fighting at 11:30 yesterday. Indians seem to have best position. Not moving. Major Wilkinson, five soldiers, and two Indian police killed. Awaiting reinforcements.'

"Press dispatches and private Western Union dispatches seem to support these statements about killed. Reinforcements will doubtless reach the command this evening. Reliable information indicates Indians quiet in vicinity of Engineer dams to northeast. No report yet from Gen. Bacon. Only one officer, Capt. Gerlach, for duty at Fort Snelling and 150 men. Apprehend no need of further reinforcements unless to send to vicinity of Leech Lake dam to cut off escape of Indians. Would suggest authority be given to utilize one battalion Minnesota volunteers in case of need. Report just received of arrival of Col. Horbach's command at Walker, about 4 o'clock.

"STURGIS,

Assistant Adjutant General, in the absence of the Department Commander."

The permission to use a battalion of Minnesota Volunteers was promptly granted, and the department commander can have his pick from either the Twelfth or Fourteenth State Regiments. One is at New Ulm and the other at St. Paul, awaiting their muster out. Gen. Corbin feels that there will not be any necessity to use the men of these regiments, however, as the regulars, he thinks, will be sufficient for all purposes.

During the evening Secretary Bliss received the following telegram from Inspector Tinker, which indicates that reinforcements have reached Walker, which is thirty miles or less from the scene of the fighting:

"Two hundred and fifteen officers and men have just arrived with one Gatling gun. Have heard nothing from the battle ground since morning. Two boats left to go to Gen. Bacon's assistance, and have not returned. Will wire full particulars later."

The Secretary feels gratified at the conciliatory attitude of the Indians surrounding the Pillagers. In this connection he, to-night, made public the following telegram from Chief Land Examiner W. E. Sellye, now at Duluth, and which had been received by Commissioner Herman:

"Just come from field near Cass Lake and Winnebagoshish Lake. Indians all quiet there. Shall return to the field to-day. Do not anticipate any trouble outside of the Pillagers. There has been some shooting between them and the soldiers. All other Indians will keep hands off, I believe."

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones today received the following dispatch from Indian Agent J. H. Sutherland, dated at Walker, Minn., last night:

"The trouble at Leach Lake originated in consequence of an arrest made by a Deputy United States Marshal of an Indian on a warrant. The Indians overpowered the marshal and rescued the prisoner. Troops were sent here to assist the marshal in arresting the rescuers. I have been here a week doing my best to get the Indians to give themselves up and save trouble, but they would not. To-day the troops and Indians had several battles. The United States Marshal has called for more troops."

The Leech Lake Pillagers, who are fighting the whites, up to this time had been regarded as exemplary, and it was this record which led the Indian Bureau officials here to believe the press reports of threatened trouble were exaggerated. The Pillager tribe numbers 1,160, and has been reported by a number of successive agents at White Earth as unusually progressive and steadily advancing toward civilization. Agent Sutherland, in his report to Secretary Bliss, which has just been received here, says: "There is no question as to the advance in civilization among these Indians. Their desire to live in good houses, their attendance at church, and their desire to educate their children go to show their advance toward civilization. I believe there is less crime among them than in the States among the same number of people."

Charges of mismanagement made in The Minneapolis Journal's special dispatches from Walker were shown to Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day. He said:

"It is a habit to criticise the management of military affairs now."

He expressed doubt that there had been serious loss of life to the American troops.

READY TO SEND MORE MEN.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—No orders had been received or issued at army headquarters in this city late this evening, although all arrangements were being completed to rush such additional troops to the scene as might be needed. The 200 men who went up on a special train to-day were unable to take much with them in the way of supplies, but these followed later in the day.

The Government officials are somewhat alarmed over the possible injury to the Government dams in the neighborhood of Leech and Winnebagoshish Lakes. There are a few men on guard there, but they are entirely insufficient if the Pillager Indians should turn their attention to the destruction of Government property.

GENERAL UPRISING FEARED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 6.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was sent to President McKinley last evening:

"To William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington:

"Advices from conservative sources lead us to believe that a force of not less than 600 soldiers, preferably 800, should be at once available at Leech Lake and vicinity. We believe such a force needed, not only to rescue Gen. Bacon and the survivors of his command, but properly to overawe the Agency Indians, in whose profession of friendship and neutrality no one acquainted with them puts credence. A general outbreak at or around Walker would probably result in the massacre of many citizens. In a country so heavily wooded the present force is, in our judgment, wholly inadequate. The gravity of the situation is not overestimated in the above suggestions.

"J. S. McLEAN,
"Editor Journal.
"E. R. JOHNSTONE,
"Managing Editor The Times.
"C. H. HAMBLIN,
"Managing Editor The Tribune."

This dispatch was sent upon receipt of advices that an uprising among the Red Lake and Cass Lake, as well as the Leech Lake Indians is regarded as imminent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The telegram from the Twin City editors was the subject of a conference at the White House this evening between the President, Secretary Alger, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. It resulted in the President's giving instructions that ample reinforcements be sent Gen. Bacon at once. It is understood that orders in accordance with these instructions were sent to St. Paul to-night.

GEN. JOHN M. BACON.

Brig. Gen. John M. Bacon had seen a good deal of Indian fighting before his present encounter with the braves in Minnesota, and also saw service in the civil war as a volunteer. His personal gallantry had already won him recognition.

Gen. Bacon is a Kentuckian by birth. He became Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry on Sept. 22, 1862, having volunteered to serve the Union, and on Nov. 5 of that year became Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. On Feb. 1 of the following year he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and on March 14 became a Captain. His commission as Major in the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry was dated Nov. 20, 1864. On Aug. 21, 1865, Major Bacon was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service.

The following year he entered the regular army, receiving a Captain's commission in the Ninth Cavalry on July 28, 1866. On March 2 of the following year his gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Resaca, Ga., were awarded by his being brevetted Major. The Ninth Cavalry was sent to Texas, and spent eight years there. Capt. Bacon was in command of Troop G. The entire regiment was in the field most of the time, patrolling in search of depredating Indians, and it was here that Capt. Bacon got his first experience in redskin fighting. Col. Edward Hatch was in command of the regiment, and Wesley Merritt, now Major General, was the Lieutenant Colonel.

On June 7, 1869, Capt. Bacon was engaged on the Rio Pecos, Texas, with thirty-two men of his troop, and on Oct. 28 and 29 of the same year he had another encounter at the Salt Fork of the Brazos River. His gallantry in these two engagements won him the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. On Jan. 16 of the next year he surprised an entire Indian village while in command of Troop G and a detachment of Troop L. He captured eighty-three head of stock and all the supplies of the village. At one time in the following year he acted as Colonel and aide de camp.

On April 14, 1884, he was appointed Major of the Seventh Cavalry, and on April 7, 1893, was transferred to the First Cavalry as Lieutenant Colonel, being under Col. Abraham K. Arnold. On June 29, 1897, he was made Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry.

Gen. Bacon was at the head of the Eighth Cavalry at the beginning of the war. Last Spring he was promoted to be Brigadier General and placed at the head of the Department of Dakota, formerly in charge of Gen. James F. Wade. This department embraces Minnesota, North Dakota, a part of South Dakota, Montana, and the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Its headquarters are at St. Paul, Minn.

OLD INDIAN FIGHTERS KILLED.

Early Frontier Experiences of Major M. C. Wilkinson.

Brevet Major M. C. Wilkinson, Captain commanding Company E of the Third Infantry, a citizen of the State of New York and, entering the army as a First Lieutenant of the Twenty-third New York Infantry, was honorably mustered out of the volunteers as a Captain in June, 1866. He at once entered the regulars as a Second Lieutenant of the Forty-second Infantry, and was assigned to the Third Infantry Aug. 3, 1870, in which he was made Captain April 24, 1886.

For gallant and meritorious service during the civil war he was twice brevetted, first, Lieutenant, then Captain, and in February, 1890, was made Brevet Major for bravery in action against the Indians of Idaho. Major Wilkinson's name is fourteenth on the list of Captains. He had participated in several Indian campaigns since the rebellion. His regiment was stationed at Fort Snelling for twelve years, and was dispatched to Santiago at the opening of the war, but he was left at the fort on recruiting service.

Major Wilkinson was over sixty years of age. His family is at Redlands, near San Bernardino, Cal., where he had for two years been building an orange farm, with a view to spending his closing years there.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Showers have occurred in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley. It has grown cooler in the lower lake region and Middle and North Atlantic States and warmer in the middle Rocky Mountain region, and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Areas of high pressure are central in Montana and New York, and a trough of relatively low pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to Montana. Light showers may be expected in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	51	70	63
6 A. M.	51	59	63
9 A. M.	54	61	67
12 M.	57	66	69
4 P. M.	60	66	68
6 P. M.	66	63	66
9 P. M.	63	58	62
12 P. M.	59	57	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¾
Printing House Square	63¾
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1897	57⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	58

The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 57 degrees, at 10:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 73 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 46 per cent.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In order to accommodate the travel between New York and Atlantic City, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will continue its through express train during the Fall and Winter seasons.

This train leaves West Twenty-third Street Station at 1:50 P. M. (Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 2:10 P. M.) week days. It is a vestibuled train, composed of Pullman buffet parlor cars and Pennsylvania Railroad standard coaches.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS FOR CONGRESS

Nominations Made Last Night in All New York County Districts.

SEVERAL WERE RENOMINATIONS

Bradley, Cummings, Sulzer, and McClellan Again Chosen—Chanler in the Fourteenth.

The Democrats held Congressional conventions in all the districts of New York County last night. The conventions resulted in the following nominations:

Seventh District—NICHOLAS MULLER.
Eighth District—DANIEL J. RIORDAN.
Ninth District—THOMAS J. BRADLEY.
Tenth District—AMOS J. CUMMINGS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM SULZER.
Twelfth District—GEORGE B. McCLELAN.
Thirteenth District—JEFFERSON M. LEVY.
Fourteenth District—WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.
Fifteenth District—JACOB RUPPERT, Jr.

In accepting the nomination from the Thirteenth District, Mr. Levy said:

"As some of you may know, a seat in the House of Representatives has been and is the most cherished object of my political aspirations. I am fortunate that the opportunity to gratify my ambition is afforded under the present favorable conditions for a glorious victory of the Democracy.

"This great metropolis is not less interested in its choice of its representatives in Congress than in the election of its State or municipal officials, and in that, as in the election of its members of the State Legislature, its State officers, and its local officials, it is only by the election of Democrats that its best and highest interests can be subserved.

"The commercial supremacy of New York, not only threatened but already seriously impaired, can only be restored and preserved by wise and careful legislation in Congress. To advance that end shall be my earnest effort, if elected as your representative.

"The incompetency, extravagance, and corruption which have characterized a Republican State Administration; the admirable municipal administration which we now enjoy and its contrast with its predecessor; the abominable effort of the Republican Party to stifle the Democratic vote by the enactment of the odious "Force bill," a reminder and a renewal of the days of Davenportism, all these and other conditions mark this as a Democratic year and presage a glorious victory for the Democracy.

"The platform adopted at the Syracuse Convention, to which I give my most cordial support, sets forth a declaration of principles and of reasons for the success of the Democracy on which there can be no intelligent comment other than of approval. The success of the Democracy this year means the vindication of the rights of the people, and the promotion of an honest, economical, and intelligent administration of public affairs. To the effort to secure that victory I shall devote my best energies, and upon you I know I can rely to do likewise. I have no fear of the result."

Of the nominees, Thomas J. Bradley of the Ninth, Amos J. Cummings of the Tenth, William Sulzer of the Eleventh, and George B. McClellan of the Twelfth, are now members of the House of Representatives.

Nicholas Muller, nominated in the Seventh District, was a

REPUBLICAN SPIRITS HIGH

Campaign Managers Pleased with Results of Ratification Rally.

TALK OF CHOATE FOR SENATOR

Headquarters Air Is Full of Harmony —Reed and Foraker May Speak.

The Republican campaign managers were undisguisedly exultant yesterday over what they pronounced to be the far-reaching harmonizing effects of the Carnegie Hall meeting. Col. Roosevelt himself did not disguise his gratification at the reception accorded him, and, although he doubted whether it was proper for him to express an opinion on the subject, he said, in response to a request for such an expression, "I think it was a splendid reception."

President Quigg of the County Committee, who had the details of the ratification meeting in charge, said: "To my mind, the most important result of the meeting will be its effect on the country Republicans, to whom it demonstrated, as nothing else could have done, that the Republicans of this city are united not only for Roosevelt, but on the legislative and Congressional tickets as well. When the up-State Republicans realize that, they will go to work to pile up majorities with better wills than in any recent campaign. The speeches of Mr. Low and Mr. Choate will, I believe, have that effect, and we are under very great obligations to those gentlemen for the part they took in the meeting."

It developed yesterday that Dr. Low did not at first intend to make a speech so early in the campaign It was his purpose to throw his personal influence in favor of Col. Roosevelt, and later in the campaign to deliver the address which he actually made Wednesday evening. But it was pointed out to him by the party managers that the speech, if made now, would have great effect on the independent vote throughout the State, as well as in the city itself, and in deference to their counsel he consented to deliver it at the beginning instead of near the end of the canvass.

Invitations to speak in all sections of the State are pouring in upon Col. Roosevelt daily, and the State Committee is being flooded with requests for appointments for the head of the ticket. But so far no appointments have been made for him, and it was announced at State Headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt certainly would not make another public address before the middle of next week. The Colonel himself said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that his speaking arrangements had not yet been perfected, and he did not know where or when or how often he would appear. That rested, he said, with the State Committee.

There is division of opinion among the managers of the Rough Rider's canvass as to whether he should speak seldom or often. Chairman Odell is opposed to much speech-making. He believes in a business, rather than a brass band, campaign, and he thinks that the less a candidate talks the less likely is he to get into trouble. On the other hand, Senator Platt is understood to favor a speaking campaign, relying on Col. Roosevelt's military record and dashing personality to make his speeches vote-getters. The candidate himself expresses his readiness to speak as often as necessary, though he does not desire to make an everyday thing of it. He wants to speak often enough to make his position clearly known, and he would object to being "bottled up" entirely.

Meanwhile the Republican managers are waiting to see what sort of a campaign the Democrats are going to run, sounding the up-State leaders for their ideas on the subject, and avoiding making any dates for Col. Roosevelt. The impression among the frequenters of the Fifth Avenue headquarters yesterday was that the Colonel probably would make six or seven set speeches at central points like Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, and Brooklyn.

There is no disposition on the part of the State Committee to stint the supply of minor orators. The Speakers' Bureau was opened in Room 14 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday with Lafayette B. Gleason, Journal Clerk of the State Senate, in charge, and during the day the first order for a speaker, received from an up-State county, was filled. It is intended to make things lively on the stump from now on, and if Chairman Odell's plans do not miscarry, a number of Republican statesmen of National repute, including Thomas B. Reed and Senator Foraker, will lend lustre to the programme.

Col. Roosevelt reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10:30 yesterday morning, looking none the worse for his effort of the evening before. After a couple of hours' work with his stenographer, he had the doors of his room thrown open and held an informal reception for an hour. Then he went to luncheon with St. John Gaffney and J. I. C. Clarke, editor of The Criterion. He was busy all the afternoon with callers and was unable then to see half the peiple who sought his presence. Among those who saw him during the day were John T. McDonough, nominee for Secretary of State; Joseph H. Choate, and Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga.

The presence of Mr. Choate at State headquarters, following on his speech at the ratification meeting, started a piece of gossip to the effect that Mr. Choate might be the organization candidate for Senator if the Republicans get the Legislature. That some Republicans insisted, would not be a surprising result of a campaign in which Dr. Seth Low and Benjamin F. Tracy are found working side by side for Mr. Platt's candidate for Governor. Mr. Choate, when asked if he expected to make any more speeches in the campaign, said that he would make at least one, for his friend, Gherardi Davis who is a candidate for the Assembly.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S TAX CASE.

Elihu Root Says There Have Been Some "Extraordinary" and "Irregular" Circumstances.

Elihu Root, counsel for Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview yesterday with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES charged that there was absolutely no record of the filing of the note of issue by which the certiorari proceedings recently brought for Col. Roosevelt to renew the assessment of his personal estate for taxation in this city, went on the calendar for trial.

"I am unwilling," said Mr. Root, "to stand by any published article purporting to expose a trick on the part of Tammany officials to manufacture a fraudulent campaign document by doctored court records. But I do think it was an extraordinary and entirely irregular proceeding to bring Col. Roosevelt's case up without notice of trial. It is an extraordinary fact that the Corporation Counsel should refuse to allow our certiorari proceedings, which constitutes an action against the city, to be withdrawn, and we thought so at the time. There soon began to be circulated rumors that a job was up to have the case go into court, and to secure a decision in favor of Col. Roosevelt on the ground that he was not a resident of New York, but of the District of Columbia. The first we ever heard of this was when the case appeared for trial last Monday. It had no more business on the calendar than the Dreyfus case.

"No notice of trial having been served, we went to court and examined the records and found no mention of the filing of the note of issue. The record has been interlined since that time. All I have to say is that the whole affair is an extraordinary combination of circumstances."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, who had charge of the Roosevelt proceedings for the Corporation Counsel's office, returned yesterday from Albany. Mr. Ward denied positively that he had moved the case to trial in the absence of service of notice.

A BURGLAR'S KEEN EYESIGHT.

Finds $3,200 in Bills Under a Carpet on the Stairs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Because a burglar was in the habit of close observation he is now $3,200 richer and Nathaniel Sheibley has lost the saving of twenty years. The burglar entered Sheibley's house while the latter and his wife were away between noon and 1 o'clock at night.

The intruder went first to the library. Here he went through every drawer and examined all the books and papers. Two wallets were torn open and the contents strewn about. Coat pockets were searched, and even the sleeves of Mrs. Sheibley's waists, which were hanging in the closet, were turned inside out. Still he found nothing. Then the keen burglar noticed a small bunch of something protruding from the side of the stair carpet. The bunch contained $3,200 in bills. The burglar took it and went away.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN BROOKLYN.

Parade and Reception at the Union League To-morrow Night.

The Republican campaign will be opened in Brooklyn to-morrow evening, when a public reception will be tendered to Col. Roosevelt by the Union League Club. The reception will be preceded by a street parade of Republican organizations. The parade will end at the square in front of the Union League Clubhouse.

Besides Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and other candidates on the State ticket are expected to attend the reception. Invitations have been sent to Senator Platt, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and Gov. Black.

WOMEN POLITICIANS' VIEWS.

Suggestions Heard at the Meeting of the Women's West End Republican Club.

Until Mrs. Clarence Burns, who is one of the mainstays of the Women's West End Republican Club, by a snappy dialogue with Mrs. James G. Wentz, another mainstay, infused a dash of spice into the dish of political discussion, the meeting of the club yesterday threatened to be flavorless. Mrs. Burns had been at the ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall the preceding night, and when President Mrs. C. S. Robinson suggested that some member who had been there tell them about the meeting, Mrs. Burns rose. After disposing of the ratification meeting in a few words, Mrs. Burns took a side trail.

"Instead of inviting good Republicans to Carnegie Hall," she said, "invite those who do not vote that way. Let them hear such arguments as we heard last night; let them hear such speakers as Low and Choate, and we will not have any trouble. I have talked with workingmen and asked them why they did not come to such big meetings. They couldn't get in, they told me. Now those men are what we want. Last night all was lovely, it was a perfect love feast, but the workingman was not there. If the workingman could be got to understand these questions he would not follow Tammany. Unless he does understand, we are not likely to get many votes."

"Let us get up a big meeting, with fine speakers," Mrs. Wentz cried, soon after Mrs. Burns sat down. "Why would it not be a grand plan for this organization of women to hire a big hall, engage great speakers, and send tickets to all the workingmen we can reach."

Mrs. Burns was on her feet in a moment. "Do you think that Democrats would walk right into a Republican political meeting?" she asked, with a trace of sarcasm in her voice. "Would they not be marked? Now, if they went to the regularly arranged Republican meetings, the chances are they would not be caught, and they might easily become converted to sound doctrines. If they worked for Tammany men, and Tammany knew they went to Republican meetings, they'd lose their positions. We don't want a man to lose his position. I would rather see him a Tammany man than that —if he's got a family."

Mrs. Wentz did not reply, and the discussion was serenely continued.

A member at the opening of the session differed from the Secretary when she read in the minutes that Col. Roosevelt had been elected a "brother" of the organization. After some discussion the clause was expunged. A letter from John Addison Porter, thanking the club for its resolutions upholding President McKinley's war attitude, was read. Mrs. Andrew J. Perry and Mrs. Charles H. Winslow of Brooklyn were then elected to membership.

It was announced that next week a social would be held, and a member came to the front to ask for subscriptions. Two members promised support, and then the subscription taker mentioned that she wanted two more cakes. One was instantly volunteered, but there was an awkward wait before the second was pledged.

The paper of the day was to have been "Spain's Misrule in Her Colonial Possessions," by Mrs. Florence J. Stoddard. Mrs. Stoddard was not on hand, and a general discussion was held.

Apart from the dialogue between Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Wentz, the matter that aroused most interest was the school question. Several members explained that they had read Tammany was responsible for the lack of school rooms. Mrs. Burns confided why she had become a lady politician. "When I saw how the little children were kept out of school, I decided to do what I could to get them back, and that is why I have gone into politics," she said. The members applauded.

COLORED REPUBLICANS REBEL.

Alfred C. Cowan Named for Congress in a Brooklyn District.

The colored Republicans in the Third Congressional District, Brooklyn, decided last night to run a candidate of their own for Congress. This move, they claim, is the result of the failure of the party leaders to recognize the colored Republicans of the district. At a mass meeting held at 118 Myrtle Avenue last night, Alfred C. Cowan, a lawyer, was nominated without opposition.

The Fourth, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, each of which has a large colored Republican vote, are in the district.

SCANDALS HURT REPUBLICANS.

Party Leaders in Pennsylvania Discouraged by Disturbances — Post Offices Said to Have Been Traded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There is general regret among Republican politicians from Pennsylvania because of the attack upon Senator Quay just in the middle of the State campaign, and when the Republican Party was already feeling some disturbance in consequence of other scandals besides that growing out of the accusation that Senator Quay had been using the money of the State with which to carry on private speculations.

About the time of the State Conventions the report was circulated that Republican politicians of Pennsylvania had been practicing gross corruption in that State by selling Post Offices to the highest bidder. An attempt was made to discredit the report, but it was insisted upon, and the result was that the Post Office Department sent Inspectors to inquire as to the truth of the grave accusation.

The reports of the Inspectors have been received here, it is admitted by Acting Postmaster General Heath, but instead of giving immediate publicity to the reports, it is announced that it is considered unwise to publish the findings of the Inspectors just now. Enough has been learned of the character of the reports to justify the belief that the Inspectors did find that Post Offices in Pennsylvania have been the subject of barter and sale. Just whom the Inspectors have connected with this nefarious traffic is not ascertained, but as the Post Offices that were disposed of in a commercial way were those of the fourth class, it is regarded as unlikely that a Senator would bother with them.

It is asserted by Republican office holders that the substance of the report on the inquiry has been submitted to the President. He, too, is said to have declared that it will be expedient to publish the reports at once, the assumption being that it will be wiser to publish after the election. But the refusal to let the public know the facts may tell as badly against the party as the utmost publicity of a rotten practice that is to be punished and then stopped.

LOYAL LEGION DINNER RULES.

Col. Gardiner Tells How They Were Broken for Col. Roosevelt—Not Gen. Collis's Guest.

District Attorney Gardiner made a statement yesterday afternoon in explanation of his abrupt departure from the dinner of the New York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, given at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, when Col. Roosevelt appeared there in company with Gen. C. H. T. Collis and apparently as his guest. After describing the organization and its meetings and asserting that "in these meetings anything of a political aspect has always been sternly and vigorously excluded," Col. Gardiner says:

Any member who desires to introduce a guest must make due application to the Council, and if the application is approved the applicant is notified and a seat at the banquet is reserved, and the gentleman making the application makes the necessary contribution. Whether or not any application had been previously made to introduce Col. Roosevelt as one of our guests I do not know, but I presume, of course, it had. We had our banquet, sang "Marching Through Georgia," and then Gen. M. T. McMahon read a most interesting and valuable paper on that unequaled ship, the frigate Chesapeake of the war of 1812. When the applause had subsided which was justly due to that paper, one of the members arose to address the Chair. At that moment he was interrupted, precisely as would happen at a political meeting. Col. Roosevelt was escorted forward and his political friends began to applaud, and he was taken to the rostrum and called upon for a speech.

He is now a private citizen and the nominee of a great political party for a high office in this State, and the political campaign has actively begun. Under the circumstances, if he desired to attend a meeting of the Loyal Legion, it would have been better to have deferred it until the December meeting; that all, of course, is a matter of taste. However, in coming at all, as being our guest, like the other gentlemen there, Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, and many other prominent gentlemen, and to partake with us of our banquet and to listen to our paper reading and join us in our patriotic songs, he should not have come in at the conclusion of these under the introduction of a gentleman in political life, and precisely in the manner followed at political meetings, apparently to get the indorsement of us old soldiers. He had not been with us through these proceedings, and his advent at this special time appeared to be for a political object. For that reason I withdrew from the meeting, as did a number of others. I regret that the matter should have occurred.

Col. Roosevelt was not the guest of Gen. Collis, but of City Magistrate Pool, who invited him some months ago to attend the October dinner. Col. Roosevelt replied from Santiago de Cuba accepting the invitation and promising to be present if possible. Major Pool then submitted Col. Roosevelt's name to the Council, and it was approved. Later, after Col. Roosevelt returned from Cuba, Gen. Collis, not knowing of this previous invitation, went to Recorder Blakewell to arrange for an invitation on his own part, and was informed that he was too late.

An attempt was made yesterday to have it believed that Gen. Collis had stolen a march on Magistrate Pool Wednesday night and deprived him of the pleasure of having Col. Roosevelt as his guest. Magistrate Pool said last night:

"There is no truth in that story. Col. Roosevelt was my guest, only he came to the dinner much later than I expected—in fact, after the dinner was over. I did not go to Carnegie Hall to escort him, and he came to the dinner with Gen. Collis, who had attended the Republican ratification meeting."

Gen. Collis last night said: "I cannot discuss the affairs of the Loyal Legion in public, but I will say that there is not the slightest difference between Major Pool and myself."

REPUBLICAN EDITORS HERE.

They Gather at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Meet Roosevelt, and Make Campaign Plans.

Forty members of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning for the annual session of the organization. President J. W. Slauson of The Middletown Press presided, and A. O. Bunnell of The Dansville Advertiser occupied his post as Secretary.

The date for the annual meeting of the association has been changed from April to immediately after the State Convention, and this was the first session under the new arrangement. The main matter for discussion was the part the Republican press of the State is to play in the campaign, and to that topic the members devoted their morning session, winding up by instructing the Campaign Committee of the association to confer with Chairman Odell and the State Committee as to the best methods of co-operation between the campaign managers and the party newspapers.

Just as the editors were on the point of dispersing for luncheon, Chairman Odell brought Col. Roosevelt into the room and presented him to the members of the association, by whom he was greeted with marked cordiality. The candidate for Governor chatted briefly with his newly made newspaper friends, but there was no speech-making.

At 1 o'clock the editorial party sat down to luncheon as the guests of the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, where the association was last entertained four years ago. A company of prominent members of the club was assembled to welcome the newspaper men, and for two hours they feasted, exchanged felicitations on the reuniting of the party factions under the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, and made predictions of victory in November. In the absence of President Chauncey M. Depew, First Vice President Charles F. Homer welcomed the editors in behalf of the club, and President Slauson replied for the Editorial Association. Brief speeches were made by C. C. Shayne, Carroll E. Smith of The Syracuse Herald, who spoke as an Independent Republican journalist who expected to support Roosevelt; John Sabine Smith, and Joseph Howard, Jr. The speakers dwelt with particularity and evident satisfaction on the evidences of harmony in the party afforded by the Carnegie Hall meeting, the representatives of the press from the interior assuring the spokesmen of the city Republicans that if the Tammany majority is held down here the country counties will roll up an amazing majority for Roosevelt above the Harlem.

President Slauson paid this tribute to Col. Roosevelt, whose name was cheered whenever it was mentioned: "We have at the head of our ticket a man the mere mention of whose name makes the blood quicken and the pulse thrill—an able, honest, fearless man—a born leader, a patriot, a true, red-blooded American. Though born a favored son of fortune, he was never idle. He was never a snob nor an aristocrat, save in brains, but an earnest, manly man who sought always to be of use to his fellowmen."

The Campaign Committee of the Editorial Association conferred during the afternoon with State Chairman Odell and tendered him the active co-operation of the newspapers they represented.

GOV. BLACK IN THE CAMPAIGN.

To Preside at a Meeting in Troy and Probably to Speak Here.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Gov. Black was at the Executive Chamber to-day for the first time since last week. He has been taking a brief vacation. He has not as yet completed his plans for participation in the current campaign, but it is probable that it will be confined to one or two speeches.

As the Chief Executive of the State, he will maintain the same reserve as he would were he a candidate for re-election. He will preside at the mass meeting to be held in Troy, at which Col. Roosevelt will deliver a speech. It is probable that the Governor will make one speech in New York City at a public meeting, the date of which will be arranged later.

Citizens' Union Names Stewart.

The Citizens' Union organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District met at 349 Columbus Avenue last night and nominated P. M. Stewart for the Assembly. Resolutions were passed setting forth that Mr. Stewart was elected Assemblyman at the last election, but "was deprived of his seat during the regular session by the election officers of both parties." A committee was empowered to confer with committees of the Senatorial district as to the advisability of placing some one in nomination as Senator.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:30 A. M.—346 West Eighty-fifth Street; L. Smith; damage, $50.

1:35 P. M.—808 Greenwich Street; House & Co.; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—80 Nassau Street; R. R. Wassen; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—1,603 Avenue A; P. Wassing; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—671 Cortland Avenue; Mary Charteer; damage trifling.

QUIGG ATTACKS JUSTICES

Tells County Convention There Are Incompetents in the Supreme Court.

NO CANDIDATES WERE NAMED

Committee to Confer with Bar Association in Behalf of Daly and Cohen.

The Republicans of New York County held a convention in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night to nominate three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court and a candidate for Justice of the City Court. No nominations were made, but a committee was appointed to confer with a committee from the Bar Association and another from the Lawyers' Club on the question of candidates.

A plan was disclosed, however, to join hands with Tammany Hall and nominate, after Tammany had agreed to support the same candidates, Justice Joseph F. Daly, Democrat, and Justice William N. Cohen, Republican, for two of the Supreme Court vacancies.

Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the County Committee, made a speech, in which he said it had been proposed by the Bar Association and a committee representing lawyers not in that association to place in the field a Judiciary ticket that should be above party politics. He said that these committees and representatives of the Republican County Committee had agreed upon Justice Daly and Justice Cohen. He thought that to nominate these men would be a very wise thing.

"The Supreme Court in New York and in New York City," he said, "is in bad shape. The amalgamation of the cities has swept into office men who are—well, I think I am right in saying, men who are incompetent. The Democrats have nominated to the inferior courts, where nomination was equivalent to election, men who were not equipped to perform the duties of a Supreme Court Judge when elevated by the Consolidation act. It is our duty to use this opportunity to strengthen the court in all ways possible, not only by the renomination of able and experienced Judges, but also by the nomination to the other places of men who are fully competent. It is the purpose of the Republican Party to lift the judiciary above the plane of party politics."

Myer S. Isaacs, ex-Justice of the City Court, rose in his seat as soon as Mr. Quigg had finished, and said: "Mr. President, much as I dislike to take issue with Mr. Quigg, I do not think the sentiments he has expressed are those of this convention. I do not think there are Judges on the Supreme Court bench who are incompetent."

"I think some others ought to be heard," said Mr. Quigg.

Abraham Gruber then got up. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I did not intend to say anything when I came in, but on this matter I feel that I must speak. I know I echo the sentiments of everybody on this floor when I say the Judges of the Supreme Court are not incompetent to try the cases that come before them. They are all, including Judge Daly, fully competent to sit on the Supreme Court bench."

The committee appointed to confer with the committees of lawyers consists of nine members, as follows: Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman; Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles H. Murray, J. W. Hawes, Lucius L. Van Alen, Abraham Gruber, James M. Varnum, James A. Blanchard, and Edward Lauterbach. This committee was appointed by Mr. Lauterbach, who was the Chairman of the convention.

It is not unlikely, said some of those present, after the convention adjourned, that Justice Daly will be renominated even if Tammany does not decide to co-operate with the Republicans on the ticket.

The adjournment was taken to Oct. 11 at 8 o'clock P. M., when the convention will assemble in the same hall.

ROOSEVELT AT UNION LEAGUE.

He and Other State Candidates Entertained at a "Smoker Concert."

The Union League Club gave a "smoker concert" last evening in honor of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the other candidates on the Republican State ticket at the clubrooms, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Col. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and John T. McDonough, nominee for Secretary of State, were present. The other candidates did not appear.

The function, although informal in nature, developed importance by reason of the prominence both of the entertainers and of the entertained. In addition to the head and two members of the State ticket, the members of the Republican Editorial Association were among the guests of honor, and at a late hour Vice President Hobart and Senator Hanna appeared.

Among the other guests were Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Education; Andrew Davidson, Deputy Secretary of State; ex-Senator George B. Sloan, and President George W. Slauson and Secretary A. O. Bunnell of the Editorial Association.

The Reception Committee appointed for the occasion, included Henry E. Howland as Chairman, George S. Terry as Secretary, and the following members: George B. Adams, Daniel F. Appleton, H. O. Armour, Isaac H. Bailey, E. P. Bartlett, O. G. Barton, C. C. Beaman, J. A. Blanchard, M. C. D. Borden, A. B. Boardman, Cephas Brainerd, William Brookfield, J. A. Bush, Richard Butler, W. F. Buckley, H. W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, Cyrus Clarke, J. P. Clarke, Thomas B. Clarke, C. H. T. Collis, R. B. Cowing, Charles Davison, Chauncey M. Depew, Grenville M. Dodge, J. H. Dunham, Joel B. Erhardt, S. W. Fairchild, S. W. Fay, E. Foote, Joseph E. Gay, Charles E. Gregory, J. H. Harper, and W. M. Healey.

Job E. Hedges, W. H. Hollister, G. E. Jones, A. D. Juilliard, W. H. Kimball, D. B. King, E. R. Ladew, F. D. Lecompte, E. O. Leech, F. H. Leggett, J. P. Morgan, A. G. Paine, W. H. Perkins, J. F. Plummer, W. L. Pomeroy, J. L. Riker, R. C. Shannon, George R. Sheldon, Isaac T. Smith, Isaac A. Smith, Samuel A. Smith, W. L. Strong, J. H. Seymour, F. D. Tappen, C. N. Taintor, Henry Thompson, F. B. Thurber, Gen. B. F. Tracy, J. R. Van Wormer, John W. Vrooman, Salem H. Wales, F. C. Wagner, C. H. Webb William G. White, W. H. Wickham, J. C. Willett, and John M. Wilson.

Among the others present were A. B. Hepburn, Brayton S. Ives, Anson G. McCook, Albert Bierstadt, Chester S. Lord, J. Seaver Page, Seth M. Milliken, Paul D. Cravath, Colgate Hoyt, John W. Aitken, C. B. Mitchell, J. D. Archbold, and Henry Clews.

The entrance to the clubrooms was brilliant with flags festooned about the pillars and luxuriant with palms. The earlier portion of the entertainment consisted of musical selections rendered in the smoking room by the Orpheus Quartet, a banjo trio—Brooks, Denton, and Ossman, and Van Baar's Imperial Orchestra. At 11 o'clock President Elihu Root, acting as master of ceremonies, escorted Col. Roosevelt upstairs to the picture gallery, where the Gubernatorial candidate, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and John T. McDonough took position while the editors and members of the club filed by and were presented.

Adjournment was then taken to the main dining hall, where supper was served. The party had just taken seats, when President Root espied Vice President Hobart and Senator Hanna entering the room. He stood on his chair and proposed three cheers for the distinguished but belated guests, and they were given with a will.

Supper disposed of, President Root proposed a toast to Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Roosevelt said that, rather than respond to a toast to himself, he would prefer to talk about the significance of the entertainment of the representative men who were gathered there at the greatest Republican club in the United States.

Concerning himself, Col. Roosevelt said that, if elected Governor, he would take into his confidence the leaders of his party and be guided by their advice so far as possible. He would listen to what they had to say, but, after all, the final arbiter would have to be his own conscience. Should he be elected Governor, he assured those who sat before him that none of them should be made ashamed of him.

Col. Roosevelt said that he had been criticised for his enforcement of the excise laws as Police Commissioner. He had nothing to take back, he said, but he had no disposition to deprive any class of citizens of innocent amusement or to discriminate against the poor man and his family in favor of the private club.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN PLANS.

The State to be Flooded with Oratory Next Week—Hill Expected in Brooklyn.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, said yesterday that the committee has about perfected its plan for convassing the State. A long list of speakers has been prepared, and early next week a thorough speaking campaign will be begun. Arrangements have been made in almost all the counties for public meetings, and speakers will be sent out by the General Campaign Committee.

In this part of the State the speaking campaign will be opened, it is said, by Augustus Van Wyck at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Oct. 13. That is the date set for the public ratification meeting. Until then, the campaign managers say, Mr. Van Wyck will have nothing to say. Several other speakers will be at the Academy of Music, and it has been reported that David B. Hill would be one of them. He has been personally requested by Hugh McLaughlin to be present. It is said that Edward M. Shepard will speak at this meeting.

Mr. Campbell said yesterday that the State campaign will be made entirely upon State issues. He was astonished, he said, that the Republican speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting Wednesday night had tried to limit the issue to National questions.

"I cannot see," he said, "What the campaign in this State has to do with the Philippines, an increased standing army, or other issues of purely National character. My idea is that this State is a business concern, and the question for the voters to consider at present is, whether the Republican or the Democratic candidates are more likely, if elected, to conduct the business successfully."

The expected letter of acceptance from Augustus Van Wyck has not yet been received at headquarters. It was said that it will be handed in by Mr. Van Wyck to-day or to-morrow.

Attorney General James A. McCormick has sent the following opinion on the election law to the Democratic State Committee:

This office is in daily receipt of many letters relating to Section 33 of the election law, which reads: "In cities and villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more the names of such persons only as personally appear before the Inspectors, and who are or who will be at the election for which the registration is made, qualified electors, shall be enrolled upon the register at a meeting for registration for a general election", and asking to be advised as to what census or enumeration of inhabitants of a village shall govern in the application or non-application of this provision of law. It is thought that perhaps similar inquiries may have reached you.

The answer to these questions is found in the Constitution of the State, Section 4, of Article II., which reads as follows: "Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections, except by express provision of law. In cities or villages having 5,000 inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding State enumeration of inhabitants, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters."

It has been found that the present quarters of the State and Campaign Committees are too small. Senator McCarren said yesterday that more room would be obtained at once to accommodate the increasing number of visitors.

The Chicago Platform Democrats.

The Chicago Platform Democrats will open their campaign with a meeting next week, at which Henry M. McDonald will accept the nomination for Governor. Efforts are now making to get the necessary petitions to put the ticket on the ballot.

DINNER TO VAN WYCK TO-NIGHT.

He Will Be the Guest of the Brooklyn Club.

Augustus Van Wyck will be the guest of honor to-night at a dinner given by the Brooklyn Club at the clubhouse, in Pierrepont Street. All of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District, it is expected, will be among the diners.

Mr. Van Wyck conferred yesterday with Hugh McLaughlin and other Brooklyn leaders. He afterward crossed to Manhattan to consult Senator McCarren and Richard Croker.

To Receive Democratic Candidates.

The Manhattan Club will give a reception to Augustus Van Wyck and the other nominees on the Democratic State ticket at the clubhouse to-morrow night. It was said at the headquarters of the State and Campaign Committees that all the prominent Democrats of the city and State have been invited, and that there will be a large attendance. Most if not all of the nominees will be present. It is not expected that there will be any speeches.

NASSAU COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Action to be Taken to Compel Filing of Nomination Papers.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Democrats of the new county of Nassau held their first convention here to-day. There was much discussion as to what steps to take relative to the action of County Clerk Sutphen of Queens County, who had refused to file the Republican certificates of nomination on the ground that he had no right to do so until the formation of the county has been declared legal. It was resolved to enter action to compel the acceptance of the certificates. The Republicans may join in this action.

R. Peabury of Hempstead was almost unanimously nominated for County Judge and Surrogate. Thomas B. Seaman was named for County Clerk, Elbert Hegemon for County Treasurer, James P. Neimann for District Attorney, Josiah L. Pearsall for Sheriff, and Thomas McKee for Superintendent of the Poor.

Elliot Danforth at Home.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The citizens of Bainbridge, without regard to political affiliations, tendered a reception to the Hon. Elliot Danforth, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, last night. Upon his arrival at his old home Mr. Danforth was met by the village Fire Department, accompanied by a band and a large crowd of citizens. He was escorted to the Park Hotel, and in response to repeated calls made a brief address.

Judge Betts for Supreme Judgeship.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Democratic Convention of the Third Judicial District met in this city to-day and nominated Judge Betts of Kingston, Surrogate of Ulster County for Supreme Court Judgeship.

For Supreme Judge of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee has decided that M. Z. Stannard of Jefferson County should be placed on the ticket as candidate for Supreme Judge, in place of Judge Hackney, who recently withdrew his name from the ticket.

Prize Winners at Institute Fair.

Among the prize winners in the flower, fruit, and farm product department of the American Institute Fair at the Academy of Design are William Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Willis James, Madison, N. J.; H. McKay Twombly, Madison, N. J.; E. D. Adams and H. L. Terrell, Seabright, N. J.; John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, L. I.; Lehnig & Winnefield, Hackensack, N. J.; William Brennecke, Evergreen, L. I.; L. N. Noe, Madison, N. J.; F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Miss Ida C. French, Springfield, and Ferdinand Boutor, Sea Cliff, L. I. In the competition of States, New York is an easy winner, with North Carolina second.

An Astor Sues as a Poor Person.

Carl Frederick Astor, through his counsel, Warren W. Foster, yesterday obtained an order permitting him to act as guardian ad litem for William Waldorf Astor, a child twelve years old, in order to sue Dr. Joseph M. Rector for damages for having, it is alleged, improperly treated the boy, who is the son of the petitioner. The order was signed by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court. The petitioner states that he desires an action to be commenced against Dr. Rector and that his son is a poor person and is not worth the sum of $100 over and above necessaries and is entirely dependent upon him for support.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th S. (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) Sixth Ave.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

We want the people to get better acquainted with our Annex. The advantages that our Annex presents to men buyers are not equalled anywhere else in New York. Those among our gentlemen friends who object to shopping at a dry goods store on account of the usual crowds find it pleasant to buy here because the men's departments are in a separate building across the street from

the departments usually so thronged with ladies. The cream of the world's best styles has been selected for this fall's selling, and it goes without saying that the prices are always very much below the cost of similar qualities elsewhere.

MEN'S TROUSERS, all wool, in fancy cheviots, stylish patterns, 1.88

MEN'S TROUSERS in pure worsteds, neat patterns, worth $7.00, at 4.99

MEN'S TOP COATS in all-wool coverts, lined throughout with guaranteed silk, worth $10.00, at 7.98

MEN'S SACK SUITS, made of heavy blue serge, lined with best quality Italian, fit and finish unsurpassed, 10.74

MEN'S TOP COATS in fine black undressed worsteds, lined to buttonholes with pure dye silk; sold elsewhere for $15, our price, 11.99

MEN'S SACK SUITS, double breasted, in black rough worsted cheviots, broad silk facings, hand finished and equal to high grade custom work, 14.99

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, all wool, double seat and knee, 44

BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, all wool, in fancy cassimeres and cheviots; new designs in checks and plaids, sizes 8 to 16 years, 2.98

BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, all wool blue cheviot, with extra trousers, ages 8 to 16 years, 3.79

BOYS' TOP COATS, in all wool blue Kersey, elegantly finished, sizes 4 to 10 years, 4.38

BOYS' REEFERS, made of Germania chinchilla, fancy linings, velvet collars, broad binding, guaranteed fast colors, ages 7 to 16 years, 4.38

1ST FL., ANNEX.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN IN KINGS.

Democrats Name Their Candidates—A Nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Among Them.

Candidates for the Assembly were named by the Democrats of the twenty-one Assembly districts of Kings County last night. There were spirited contests in many of the districts. Sixteen of the twenty-one Assemblymen elected in Kings County last year were Democrats. The party leaders regard the ticket named last night as an unusually satisfactory one, and predict a gain of at least two districts. The candidates are:

First District—JOHN B. LORD.
Second District—JOHN McKEOWN.
Third District—JAMES J. McINERY.
Fourth District—CHARLES E. THATFORD.
Fifth District—EDWARD RUDOLPH.
Sixth District—VALENTINE J. RIEDMAN.
Seventh District—FRANCIS P. GALLAGHER.
Eighth District—JOHN D. FARRELL.
Ninth District.—JOHN J. CAIN.
Tenth District.—CHARLES M. HUBBARD.
Eleventh District.—JOSEPH A. GUIDER.
Twelfth District.—CHARLES C. SCHOENECK.
Thirteenth District.—GEORGE SIEMS.
Fourteenth District.—JOSEPH F. SCHMIDT.
Fifteenth District.—CHARLES JUENGST.
Sixteenth District.—RUDOLPH MERZ.
Seventeenth District.—THOMAS FITZHUGH LEE.
Eighteenth District.—HENRY A. BALL.
Nineteenth District.—FREDERICK SCHMIDT.
Twentieth District.—JOSEPH WINGENFELD.
Twenty-first District.—HERMAN H. TORBORG.

Thomas Fitzhugh Lee, who was nominated in the Seventeenth District, is a nephew of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Thomas E. Benedict, Formerly Public Printer in Washington, Candidate in the 18th New York District.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Thomas E. Benedict of Ellenville, Ulster County, was nominated to-day for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth District.

Mr. Benedict has served as Assemblyman, Deputy State Controller, and Deputy Secretary of State, and as Public Printer in Washington for two terms.

TWO CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Michael E. Driscoll was nominated to-day by the Twenty

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS

Gov. Roger Wolcott and the Other Present State Officials Renominated.

HENRY CABOT LODGE SPEAKS

He Expresses Confidence in the President—The Platform for the Gold Standard and a Strong National Policy.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The Republican State Convention was held in the Music Hall here to-day. There were no contests, all of the present State officials being renominated without opposition. The list is as follows:

Governor—ROGER WOLCOTT.
Lieutenant Governor—W. MURRAY CRANE.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM M. OLIN.
State Treasurer—E. P. SHAW.
Auditor—JOHN W. KIMBALL.
Attorney General—HOSEA M. KNOWLTON.

The incident of the convention which aroused greatest enthusiasm among the delegates was the appearance of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who delivered a brief address on the war with Spain and its results.

"It is said," he remarked, "that Congress forced war upon the country, but in a great crisis like that it is the country that forces the war on Congress." He said one revolution followed another on the island of Cuba, until the world stood aghast at the horrors there and the blowing up of the Maine—the last great murder—came, and the people declared that the slaughter must stop and we must have justice for the Maine. The great mass of the people were against war, but they declared that the wrong must be righted.

Senator Lodge said he wanted no entangling alliance, and asserted that the country would take care of itself. "The greater part of Europe was against us," he said, "and we cannot forget the German meddling at Manila and how the great Admiral defeated them by diplomacy.

"With my honored colleague, Senator Hoar, I most cordially agree that we want not conquered provinces or subject peoples. What our future policy will be the future will decide. It would not be becoming in me as a Senator or a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to attempt to anticipate the details of the settlement of Paris. There are only two parties on the question, the one that stands by the American President and the other that does not, and I am content to await the settlement and leave the details to the President.

"The United States has become one of the four great nations of the world, but this has not been done in a month. It has been going on for a hundred years. We are going to have our share of the commerce of the world. Isolation was not a policy. It was a habit, and I think for the good. I am not troubling myself as to what island we shall take here or there. I believe we should have the courage of our destiny."

The platform adopted by the convention contains the following references to National issues:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, through their delegates in convention, reviewing the political events of the period of the present Administration, confidently assert that the demand of the last National platform of the Republican Party for a vigorous foreign policy, and for effort by the United States "to restore peace and give independence to the Island of Cuba," has been fully discharged in a foreign war, begun and ended; the expulsion of Spain from the hemisphere; the pathway opened to liberty and law for peoples long governed by oppression and violence; Hawaii annexed, and the prestige of the Nation signally advanced.

The demand for a tariff really protective, and that should provide ample revenue for the needs of the Government, has likewise been fully met in the Dingley bill. Under its operation exports of manufactured goods have increased and imports diminished; the number of persons employed, and the amount of wages paid, have been greater, and the rate of wages, looking at our industries as a whole, has been higher. As a producer of revenue, it has demonstrated its ability to furnish more than can be required in time of peace. Under it the credit of the Government has been restored. We no longer issue bonds for ordinary expenses; we sell our war bonds to the people, not to syndicates or by contract at exorbitant rates of interest and enormous profits to the purchasers at the expense of the people. The gold reserve behind our demand currency is more than sufficient.

Upon results already attained under a Republican Administration we base our appeal to the people for their further confidence. Our future action will be guided by the principles of the St. Louis platform, to which we here now renew our allegiance.

Massachusetts joins in the universal tribute to the President. The year of peace and recuperation that followed his inauguration did much to restore prosperity and confidence. When war was threatened he was patient and tireless in efforts to avert the calamity, but carrying forward at the same time preparations for the struggle with a rapidity and magnitude never equaled. Through all the conflict he was equally the President and Commander in Chief. In determining the conditions of peace he was farsighted and generous. He has fully earned the meed of praise so gratefully given him now often from him.

The imperishable deeds of our army and navy have added world-wide renown to our arms on land and sea. The eager response of the volunteers to the call of the President was the admiration of the country. We have heard with deep concern assertions that the hardships of our soldiers have been aggravated by official incompetency and neglect. We indorse the action of the President in providing for a thorough and searching investigation that the American people may have full and early information of all the facts.

The practical lessons of the war must be carefully heeded. They teach the necessity of a larger army of regular troops, kept always in the highest state of discipline and equipment; a reorganization of the National Guard, to be always in condition of efficiency for immediate service; a larger navy, commensurate with our power, our commerce, and our extended line of coast; the early completion of our system of coast defense—in a word, a constant readiness for war as the surest guaranty of lasting peace.

We affirm anew our support of sound money. True to the pledge of the St. Louis platform, the President and Congress, earnestly and in good faith strove to secure an agreement of the great commercial nations for the coinage of silver and gold at an established ratio. The attempt has utterly failed. All our currency must rest upon the single gold standard. Every dollar must be kept equal in value to the dollar in gold. All Government indebtedness which, by the terms of the contract, is payable in coin, must be paid in gold at the option of the creditor. We rejoice in the defeat of the Teller resolution in a Republican House of Representatives as the repulse of an attack upon the integrity of our monetary system and the fair fame of the republic.

The time has come for the reform of our currency in the direction of the ready conversion of its different forms, each into the other, and the redemption of all in gold upon demand, with adequate provision for the extension of banking facilities to the agricultural and sparsely settled portions of the country, to the end that in those sections capital may be responsive to the demands of business, and lower rates of interest prevail.

The war with Spain, undertaken by the United States from the highest motives, has been justified in the intelligence and compassion of mankind. Our brilliant victories have brought solemn obligations and grave responsibilities, for we cannot in the interests of honor, humanity, or civilization return to Spain the peoples whom we have freed from her tyranny. The people of Massachusetts do not propose to abandon the ancient doctrines of republican liberty, upon which the Commonwealth and the country are builded, and by which the American people have grown to be without a rival among the nations in wealth, power, and happiness. What they enjoy themselves they desire shall be enjoyed by all other peoples, especially by those whom the valor of our soldiers and sailors have wrested from Spain, and whose destiny must now be determined by the United States alone. While we would not interfere with the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, we desire that they be so conducted and terminated as to secure to the Philippine Islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessing of liberty and self-government.

The building of the Nicaraguan Canal, controlled and operated by the United States, is now imperative. Our possessions in the Caribbean Seas, the annexation of Hawaii, our position in the Philippine Islands, and the notable voyage of the Oregon have made its necessity clear to all. We confidently look to Congress for the early undertaking of this work and its completion with all reasonable dispatch.

We favor further restriction of immigration by requiring of the intended immigrant that he be able to read and write, and we confidently look for the early passage of the bill providing this educational test, already passed by the Senate and pending in the House of Representatives.

The American fisheries in the North Atlantic have been the constant care of Massachusetts. They have played a great part in her settlement and development. They are schools of seamanship and nurseries of our merchant marine and navy. We consider their preservation as of the first importance to the Nation, and we protest against and will oppose any action which will put them in peril.

Alleged Mail Law Violation.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Dr. E. H. Griswold of East Hartford was arrested to-day and charged, before United States Commissioner Marvin, with sending slanderous and obscene letters through the mails. The case was continued until Nov. 5, and Dr. Griswold was released on $1,000 bonds. It is alleged that Dr. Griswold for the last seven years has been sending improper letters through the mails to various persons, chiefly citizens of East Hartford.

THE NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Wall Street Still Puzzled Over the New York Light, Heat and Power Company.

The twenty-five-million-dollar incorporation of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company is still a puzzle to Wall Street. If official denials count, the company is not going to equip the Manhattan system with end-of-the-century traction, nor is it to derive electricity from the plants of the Third Avenue Railroad or the Metropolitan Street Railway Companies. In the case of Manhattan, three of its officials angrily denounced the rumor as hugely absurd. Edward Lauterbach, for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said it was not going to use its electricity outside of its system. President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan, through Henry D. Macdona, repeated his assertion in THE TIMES of Sept. 12:

"The Metropolitan Railway Company is not going into the business of selling power or light. It needs all the energy created by its triple-phase system."

Anthony N. Brady, who had a hand in consolidating the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, has at his elbow in the Central Trust Company's Building, 54 Wall Street, the law firm of Beardsley & Hemmens.

Mr. Hemmens in July, it was learned yesterday, selected his fellow dummy incorporators of what has come to be known as the "Twenty-five Million Mystery." His partner, Samuel Beardsley, is a Democratic politician from Utica, who was a New York State Railroad Commissioner, with close affiliation with ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower. The Central Trust Company figured in the payment of $31,250 of State fees for the now celebrated incorporation. Messrs. Brady, Hemmens, and Beardsley are mute in regard to the origin, plan, and scope of the corporation. Mr. Flower yesterday said he was not in any way interested in it.

Rumor has had it that the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach was the legal backbone of the real promoters of the enterprise. At the offices of the firm it was stated that it had no information to give on the subject. The fact that Hemmens was once a clerk in the firm's employ, and that two of its members are respectively counsel and attorney for the Manhattan Railway Company, are said to have started the story about the new venture, equipping Manhattan with electric traction.

No individual or corporation hitherto identified with gas or electric lighting or power deals admitted interest in the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company or knowledge of its affairs or purposes. The gas men ridiculed the story that a consolidation of all the gas companies in New York and Brooklyn was contemplated. They said the capital of the new company was wholly inadequate to such a merger, while they admitted that the sums named in articles of incorporation were always elastic. Elverton R. Chapman, head of the local authority on Brooklyn gas interests, said if there was any Brooklyn fusion with New York companies under consideration it was news to him.

RACE STRIKE IN ALABAMA.

White Employes of a Cotton Mill Will Not Work with Negroes.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 6.—A strike is on in the Cawthorn Cotton Mills, growing out of the employment of negro labor. There have been several clashes recently between whites and blacks, the most serious of which occurred at the factory last evening, when several heads were broken.

This morning the card room employes refused to work. The management conferred with them during the day and offered to dismiss the colored labor from the card room, but the employes are holding out for the dismissal of negroes from all departments, and the indications are that all the employes, numbering 350, will go out.

INCREASED POSTAL REVENUES.

They Are Taken to Mean that General Business Is Expanding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Mr. Henry A. Castle, the auditor for the Post Office Department, in his annual report shows the net postal deficiency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $9,020,905, the smallest in some years. The reduced deficit is attributed to increased revenue caused by the expansion of business during the year.

The postal revenue for 1898 was $89,012,618, an increase of $6,347,156. The expenditures increased $4,252,236, and the deficit was reduced by $2,094,920. At the same ratio of increase both in revenue and in expenses, Auditor Castle calculates the expenses in the present fiscal year will pass the one-hundred-million-dollar mark and the revenues go beyond $95,000,000.

CHICAGO WIFE-BEATER SHOT.

Drunken Man Quails and Surrenders Before His Landlady's Pistol.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Dennis Lynch, who holds the north side record as a wife-beater, attempted to bulldoze Mrs. Mary Ethel Warnock to-day, and, as a result, was shot in the arm.

Lynch was beating his wife when Mrs. Warnock interfered. Lynch, crazy with drink, flourished a butcher knife, with which he declared he would kill Mrs. Lynch and his baby before morning. Mrs. Warnock, his landlady, warned him against further assault, and when he became threatening she fired a shot, which pierced the muscles of Lynch's arm.

Her second aim was directly at his heart, and, realizing that he had met his match, Lynch yielded, gave up his butcher knife, and became peaceful. A few moments later both Lynch and Mrs. Warnock were arrested.

CHICAGO CASHIER DISAPPEARS.

Western Stone Company Employe's Accounts $7,000 Short.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Carl H. Rost, bookkeeper, cashier, and confidential man of the Western Stone Company, and, it is said, a relative of ex-Alderman Martin B. Madden, who is President of the concern, has disappeared. Investigation shows that his accounts are $7,000 short.

As Rost was in charge of the books, it was easy for him to appropriate that amount, although it had to be done within a month, as the books are looked over by the Directors every thirty days. The missing cashier was last seen Friday in company with a man named Tripp, who is said to be a racehorse tout. It is thought that he left for the East.

Rost has been employed by the Western Stone Company for ten years, and was one of the most trusted employes of the company. He lived in handsome apartments at the Grenada Hotel and entertained extensively. It is supposed, however, that he lost most of the money on horses.

Martin B. Madden, it is said, made good the shortage, but warrants for the cashier's arrest were sworn out and placed in the hands of detectives.

Old Bank Officials Resign.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Oct. 6.—Judge Henry P. Hedges, who has been President of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank for the past thirty years, has resigned. The Board of Trustees unanimously urged him to change his decision and serve out his term, but the Judge, who is now over eighty years old, feels the weight of years and his inability to attend all the meetings, and on the advice of his physician will retire. Capt. David P. Vail, Secretary and Treasurer, has also resigned, giving as his reason old age.

Chicago Man Mourned While Alive.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Albert Schwar was reported dead, and floral offerings and testimonials from sorrowing friends poured in upon his family. To-day Schwar went to the Coroner's office and informed the official in charge that the report of his death was incorrect. The body which was identified as Schwar's was that of a man killed by a train Monday evening.

No Successor to Miss Davis.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—The Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans today adopted a resolution to the effect that there could be no successor to Miss Winnie Davis as "Daughter of the Confederacy," the title having expired with her death.

THE ASPHALT TRANSACTION

District Attorney Gardiner Makes Public a Document.

SAYS IT'S A SERIOUS MATTER

The Action Described Therein, He Declares, Was Criminal, and the Offenders Will Be Punished.

District Attorney Gardiner visited the Mayor yesterday in regard to the special report of the Commissioners of Accounts on the Commissioner of Public Works, under Mayor Strong's administration. He informed the Mayor that he had received the report, which was exceedingly voluminous. On his return to his office the District Attorney made an examination of the papers submitted by the Commissioners of Accounts, and found a document which he determined to make public. He explained that the facts set forth in this document disclosed a criminal action. Col. Gardiner quoted sections from the Penal Code to bear out his statement. He said the matter would be placed in the hands of the Grand Jury at once.

"This is the first document that I have been able to examine," said he. "Others will follow as fast as I can examine them. The various documents will be made public so that all may see exactly where the blame lies."

The following is the document:

New York, Sept. 30, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City:

Dear Sir: In June, 1896, Commissioner Charles H. T. Collis personally ordered, without requisition or orders, the work of repairing and laying asphalt between and outside the tracks at the intersection of Boulevard, Tenth Avenue, and Seventy-first Street, without public letting or without inviting bids, and for which work the Barber Asphalt Company rendered a bill dated June 20, 1896, as follows:

480.1 square yards of asphalt surface at $2	$960.20
340.19 square yards of asphalt and concrete at $3.80	1,292.72
	$2,252.92

Nothing further was done in this matter by the Commissioner of Public Works till 1897, when about Nov. 9 he requested his chief clerk to cause to be made out a requisition for this work.

The chief clerk, Henry Dimse, ordered the clerk to the Water Purveyor, John McManus, to made out the requisitions, who made out the following, viz.:

June 1, 480 square yards, $2	$960.00
June 1, 341 square yards, $3.80	1,295.80
Total	$2,255.80

When these requisitions were handed Commissioner Collis to sign, he returned them, through his chief clerk, Dimse, who, in turn, informed Mr. McManus that the Commissioner would not sign the one for over $1,000, and ordered him to change it by splitting it into two requisitions.

When the chief clerk was asked if the dates should be the same in the requisitions into which they were to split up Mr. Dimse instructed him to date one June 9 and the others June 1, which resulted in Mr. McManus making out the following requisitions:

June 1, 480 square yards at $2.00	$960.00
June 1, 200 square yards at 3.80	760.00
June 9, 141 square yards at 3.80	535.80
Total	$2,255.80

These were signed by Edward P. North as Water Purveyor, although he had long ceased to be such.

This was again unsatisfactory to Commissioner Collis, and he instructed Charles W. Barney, the then Water Purveyor, to have Mr. McManus, his clerk, again make out new requisitions, which he did as follows:

June 1—44.37 square yards, at $3.80	$168.61
June 1—295.82 square yards, at $3.80	1,124.11
June 1—200 square yards, at $3.80	760.00
June 6—96 square yards, at $3.80	364.80
Total	$2,417.52

Each of these last four requisitions is, as will be noticed, at the rate of $3.80, although the company's bill and the other set of requisitions made out contained the item of 480 square yards at $2 per square yard.

Again, it will be noticed that these four requisitions, exclusive of the one for $960, already signed by Commissioner Collis, amount to $2,417.52, and, including the $960 already signed for, amount to $3,377.52, exceeding the company's bill by $1,121.20.

The last-mentioned four requisitions, instead of being signed by Edward P. North, as water purveyor, who held the position in 1896, when the work was done, were signed on Dec. 30, the last day but one of the Strong administration, by Charles W. Barney, as water purveyor, who did not hold that position in 1896, the time in question.

All the various sets of requisitions were copied in the copy press book of the Department in December, 1897, at the time they were made, while all of these requisitions were dated as of June, 1896.

We, therefore, present that these facts disclose that it was apparent to Commissioner Collis from June 20, 1896, the date of the asphalt company's bill, that he had transgressed the law in making a contract for over $1,000, without previous advertising and receipt of bids, and he accordingly hesitated to act, but after the early part of November, 1897, he no doubt concluded that his incumbency in office would soon terminate, and he then either invited or compelled the aid and assistance of his subordinates, Edward P. North, Consulting Engineer; Charles W. Barney, water purveyor, and Henry Dimse, chief clerk, together with those who did the auditing of bills, that he might speedily close up the coming end of the year bring about the audit and payment of this illegal and improper bill.

This course, we are advised, was within the condemnation of Section 165-166 of the Penal Code. Respectfully,

JOHN C. HERTLE,
EDWARD OWEN,
Commissioners of Accounts.

The District Attorney was most emphatic in denying that the report was in any way connected with the present political campaign.

"This is a very serious matter," said he in conclusion, "and the guilty ones shall suffer, irrespective of party or position."

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis was seen last evening at the Union League Club. The statement of the Commissioners of Accounts that he personally had ordered, without requisition or orders, the work of repairing and laying the asphalt at the intersection of the Boulevard, Tenth Avenue, and Seventy-first Street, without public letting or inviting bids, and for which he had afterward signed "fixed" requisitions, was shown to him. After reading the letter, he handed it back to the reporter with an exclamation of contempt. He said:

"I had supposed that the mountain would labor and bring forth some such mouse as this, and that after all there would be a whole litter to follow between now and the time that Col. Roosevelt is elected Governor of the State.

"As far as the transaction of the work of laying and repairing the asphalt at the intersection of Tenth Avenue, Boulevard, and Seventy-first Street is concerned, I propose to say that I did the work there to gratify one-fourth of a million persons who ride bicycles. The investigation will prove how scrupulously careful I have always been to avoid even a technical violation of the law.

"If my memory serves me, I got over $2,000 worth of work for $960, and I have expected that the Barber Asphalt Company would sue me for the balance. Up to the present, however, they have not done so. If I am to continue to be Commissioner of Public Works from and after the campaign is over, I should like to have the salary of $8,000 a year."

When Gen. Collis's attention was called to the fact that Col. Gardiner had said that other papers were to be examined, and that he (Col. Gardiner) would take the same action in the other cases as he had done with this one, Gen. Collis replied:

"I guess they will appear at intervals between now and election. The people may be assured that I have never done anything to cast reflection on Mr. Strong or his administration."

The Forty-seventh Ready to Embark.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 6.—The transports Manitoba and Mississippi are expected from New York at any time to convey the Forty-seventh Regiment to Puerto Rico. The total strength of the regiment is 1,260, all but a very few of the absent ones having returned. A few sick members now under treatment at the fort hospital, will be left behind, and when convalescent will be transferred to Puerto Rico. Major V. P. Varney, United States Volunteers, paid the regiment to-day. A pleasing chapter of the regiment's stay here was the presentation of a handsome American silk flag to the First Battalion by the King McLeod Company of Newport, with the condition that when the regiment arrives at Puerto Rico they will hoist the flag and give three cheers for the people of Newport.

Klondike Adventurers Frozen In.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 6.—"Buffalo" Jones, a hunter, who has been in the arctic circle for some time, arrived here to-day from St. Michael. Jones says there are 2,000 people who started over the Edmonton route in the Summer of 1897 frozen in at Destruction City, situated at the junction of the Peel and Rat Rivers. They will not reach civilization before next July. They are well supplied with provisions.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Reason Why
Our Boys' Clothing

Is so satisfactory, is because, from selection of cloth to sewing on buttons, we study Boys' needs.

They are not the same as Men's needs—the wear Boys give their clothes is altogether different.

So we buy Boys' Cloth, design Boys' Styles, and employ Boys' Tailors.

In other words we are *Specialists* in Boys' Clothing—just as we are in everything else for Children.

Sailor Suits, fall weight Serges, handsomely embroidered, 4.85 to 6.50

Jacket Suits, all wool, fast color cheviots, 5.00 to 8.50

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres, 10.00 to 15.00

Sailor Collar Reefers, wool covert mixtures and fast color chinchillas, 5.00 to 8.50

60-62 West 23d St.

A ROUGH RIDER'S STORY.

Sergt. Ledwidge Tells the History of the Regiment in the East Side Settlement House.

The story of the Rough Riders, from start to finish, which has been told by many mouths in various fashions, was retold with some interesting incidents that have not yet reached public notice, by a member of the regiment last night, in the East Side Settlement House, at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River. The occasion was the meeting of the Fellow-Citizenship Association of the settlement, with President P. H. Coakley in the chair, and the speaker was Sergt. Thomas P. Ledwidge, of Troop E, who had served as a Captain of Artillery under Garcia before joining the men who followed Wood and Roosevelt.

Sergt. Ledwidge described the gathering of the regiment at San Antonio, and said that it was whipped into shape in six weeks. "Lieut. Col. Roosevelt," said he, "burned the midnight oil in studying tactics, and what he learned one night he practiced on us the next day. Shortly afterward our horses were bought, at an average of $60. The same horses could have been bought at any place in Texas for half the sum. Some men of the regiment actually paid to get the horses they wanted. We had a man in our Commissary Department who had been a saloon keeper at Oklahoma. I know for a certainty that at one town full rations were issued to the regiment, and only about two-thirds rations reached the troops. In Tampa this man was caught selling hay, and it is safe to say that he sold the rations. As he took one-quarter of the food for himself and men between May 15 and Sept. 15, he must have made a good deal of money." Sergt. Ledwidge also said that the steward on the transport Yucantan, which took some of the Rough Riders and others to Cuba, sold food to the men at extortionate prices.

The speaker described the landing and the battle of Las Guasimas, into which, he said, the men marched with jokes and laughter, and with their clothes (which the rain had soaked on the previous night) steaming on their backs. "The battle," said he, "lasted two and one-half hours, but it only seemed a few minutes. This battle was the test of the Rough Riders, and it proved they could stand fire like veterans. Its success was evidently due to the fact that we attacked the Spanish line from three different points, and advanced in an extended line, which gave them an exaggerated idea of our numbers and led them to fall hastily back, strewing the ground with a litter of baggage.

"You may ask, 'Were all the Rough Riders brave?' We had brave men and we had cowards. There were enough of the latter to almost discredit the regiment. Lieut. Tom Hall was one of those who let his heels get away with his bravery. He turned and ran all the way back to Siboney, spreading the news on the road that the Rough Riders had been caught in ambush and massacred. He arrived at Siboney with the news that Lieut. Col. Roosevelt had been fatally wounded, and that Col. Wood had been killed, and that he, Hall, bore Col. Wood's dying message to his wife. There were several other members of the regiment who were equally cowardly.

marched to El Paso. There we were supposed to be in support of Grimes's battery. The proper place for infantry, in support of artillery is, I believe, usually on the flank or out in front of the artillery. We were placed directly in their rear. The dense cloud of smoke from the guns of the battery enabled the Spaniards easily to find their range, while the latter's smokeless powder kept them practically safe. The Spanish shells dropped over Grimes's battery and into our ranks in the rear, and we hustled off to the right and left like quail running to cover. So much for black powder and the senseless method of massing men behind artillery.

In describing a charge at San Juan Sergt. Ledwidge said: "The Ninth Cavalry of colored troopers were just before us preparing to go up the hill, and the order was given them, 'Troop E to the front!' Capt. Muller of Troop E of the Rough Riders thought the order was intended for his command, and took the troop forward. Then there was a general advance movement of white and colored men all along the line. We went up with a whoop and yell, and sent the Spaniards running for their second line of entrenchments. Four regiments got mixed up in this engagement, and after it was over officers found themselves in command of men they had never seen before.

"The miseries of the transport Miami on the way home need not be described. The doctors were almost all ill and the medicines were scant. We got so that the sight and smell of prime roast beef sickened us. As to Roosevelt, the men loved him, and I can say that I loved him, too. They would be willing to go into the jaws of death to serve him, because he would do the same for them."

KILLED HIS BRIDE'S FATHER.

Young Farmer Elopes with a Neighbor's Daughter in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—A special to The Republic from Pine Bluff, Ark., says:

"In Saline County yesterday Joe McKinney, a young farmer, accompanied by his brother and a friend, eloped with the daughter of Charles Taylor, another farmer. The wedding party took a wagon and started for Redfield.

When within five miles of there Taylor overtook the party and opened fire with a gun, firing both barrels into the wagon without effect. McKinney returned the fire with a revolver, killing Taylor. The body was left lying in the road, while the party drove on to Redfield, where the elopers were married. After the ceremony the four surrendered themselves to the police. McKinney rented a farm from Taylor.

MURDER MYSTERY IN ST. LOUIS.

Four Persons Report Having Seen a Man Kill a Woman.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—A murder as mysterious as any ever committed here is supposed to have taken place in front of a double tenement building on Olive Street at 2 o'clock this morning. The victim was a woman, and the assailant a well-dressed and respectable looking man.

Mrs. Talbert, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Scycle, and William West, all occupying apartments facing the street, were awakened at 2 o'clock by a woman's voice pleading with the man, who appeared to be angry. His arm shot out, and the woman fell to the pavement, her head striking upon the stones. The man ran around the corner and a moment later a carriage was driven to the door.

A man jumped from the inside, and the driver leaped from his seat. The limp body of the woman was thrust inside, and the carriage rattled away. The driver whipped his horses into a gallop, and the vehicle disappeared with the murderer and his victim.

DROWNED IN THE HUDSON

Commodore Weatherby of Troy and a Party of Friends Lost in a Steam Launch.

STRUCK A FERRY CABLE

The Stream Was Swollen by the Floods Above Troy—The Launch Found, but the Bodies Not Recovered.

TROY, Oct. 6.—Commodore N. L. Weatherby of the Troy Yacht Club, a prominent resident and insurance agent of this city, and a party of friends, composed of Stephen Mallory, a bookkeeper, also of this city, and Miss Savage and Mrs. William Breslin of Waterford, are supposed to have been drowned in the Hudson River, about four miles above Troy last night while on a pleasure trip in the Commodore's steam yacht.

The yacht was found about noon to-day at Island Park, seven miles below the scene of the accident. The boiler and smokestack of the craft were missing.

The bodies of the missing people had not been recovered up to a late hour to-night, although searching parties have been on the lookout all day along the Hudson for several miles south of Albany. It is now thought that the bodies have been swept south by the current and carried over the State dam, and will be found at a point probably as far south as Hudson.

The accident was due to the swift current in the river, occasioned by the prevailing freshet, which threw the yacht against a wire strung near Riverdale camp, which place the party left at 9 o'clock last evening to return to this city. Charles Converse, who conducts the camp, says that he warned Commodore Weatherby of the location of the wire, and that the latter stated that he would be cautious. Shortly after the yacht left the landing Converse heard a woman's voice shout, "Oh, my God! Help! Help!" He tried to locate the voice, but could not, as the night was dark. There were no other indications at that time of any unusual event, and he thought no more of the cry of distress until the capsized yacht was discovered this morning.

Commodore N. L. Weatherby of Troy, reported to have been drowned in his steam yacht, has for several years been Commodore of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York, having charge of the Upper Hudson, from Troy to Glens Falls. He is also a Director of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps, and attended a meeting of the board in this city on Tuesday afternoon, 4th inst. He has also been Captain for the Upper Hudson of the Mallory Steamship Lines.

Commodore Weatherby has been a very efficient and active officer of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps and has established and controlled some fifteen stations on the Upper Hudson, including nearly every yacht club in that section. He has been a very prosperous business man, very popular and influential, and his loss will be felt not only in Troy, but among his numerous business friends in the City of New York. The Volunteer Life-Savers of the State mourn his loss as one of its most valuable and efficient officers and Directors.

FLOODS IN HOOSICK VALLEY.

Great Damage to Property, but No Lives Lost.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—One of the worst floods that has ever visited this region struck the Hoosick Valley yesterday afternoon, when damage to the amount of many thousands of dollars was done by the storm. The weather had been very warm for several days, the heated term culminating Tuesday afternoon, when rain began to fall. It fell steadily eighteen hours in Washington and Northern Rensselaer Counties and in Western Vermont, swelling the mountain brooks to prodigious heights.

At Hoosick Falls, where the greatest damage occurred, a cloud is supposed to have burst. An immense flood of water poured through the centre of the village, washing away buildings, undermining foundations, caving in streets and sidewalks, and doing from $50,000 to $100,000 damage. The damage to the streets of Hoosick Falls alone is estimated at $10,000. The torrent rushed along to North Hoosick, carrying away the electric railway track and leaving a gorge twenty or thirty feet deep. The tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad were washed away in many places, and passengers are transferred about the chasms. At North Pownal, Vt., (also in the Hoosick Valley,) a bad washout occurred. At Hoosick Junction Engine 156 of the Fitchburg Railroad went into the Hoosick River with one flat car. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping. The roadbed had caved under the locomotive. Nearly all of the dozen or fifteen bridges on this branch of the Delaware and Hudson have been swept away. The electric railroad tracks at Bennington, Vt., were washed away, streets flooded, and houses taken away. At Hoosick Falls it was necessary to rescue the girls employed in the Hall-Hartwell Collar Factory by means of ladders and improvised bridges. Entire brick blocks at this place were swept away. As far as known no lives were lost.

FEVER SUFFERERS SEEK AID.

An Oxford, Miss., Friend Appeals to Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. William T. Jenkins of the Board of Health, received the following telegram yesterday morning:

Oxford, Miss., Oct. 5.

Dr. Jenkins, Health Commissioner, New York City:

Situation here critical. Fourteen cases and six deaths. Apprehend much danger. Have 600 negroes to feed and take care of. If possible, obtain us aid. W. C. HEDDLESTON.

Mr. Heddleston is a prominent citizen of Oxford and has been acquainted with Dr. Jenkins for many years. He states that yellow fever first made its appearance in that locality about four weeks ago, and is supposed to have been taken thither by a soldier from Santiago, who arrived about the 1st of September.

Dr. Jenkins, speaking of the telegram, said:

"There never was a time when funds were so sorely needed in the South as at the present time. Here is an opportunity for the philanthropists of the North to aid these suffering people. I will head a subscription with $100 and pay it to any properly organized committee appointed to take charge of these funds.

"In 1878, when the cholera scare caused such apprehension in this city, the Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee and raised $275,000 to prevent cholera from entering New York. I was then Health Officer of the Port of New York. The money raised was not needed, and was returned to the donors, with the exception of a small portion, used for necessary expenses. I am conversant with the affairs at Oxford, having been a resident of the place, and I sincerely hope that the good example set in 1892 will be followed without unnecessary delay."

Westchester County Republicans.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Republicans of Westchester County met in convention in St. John's Hall to-day and nominated candidates for county offices as follows: County Clerk—Leverett F. Crumb of Cortlandt; Register—Thomas R. Hodge of Mount Vernon; District Attorney—George C. Andrews of Tarrytown; Superintendent of the Poor—Henry Esser of Mount Vernon; Coroner—Dr. Perley Mason of Peekskill. Resolutions were passed approving the State nominations.

Trained Nurses Graduated.

The graduation exercises of the Training School for Nurses under the auspices of St. Mark's Hospital were held last evening. The seventeenth class numbers eight. Each of the young women received $100 to start her in life. Mr. Maximilian Ruttenau, Secretary of the House Committee, distributed the money and diplomas to the members of the class, which comprised Theresa Brennan, Anna M. Finerty, Anna Windhorst, Theresa R. Smith, Beatrice R. Purcell, Georgiana Moulton, Emelie P. Bentley, and Cecilia Ferrall.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Correct Dress for Men.

FULL-DRESS AND SEMI-DRESS GARMENTS.

Dress Coats and Vests, $18 to $37. Trousers, $6 to $11.
Tuxedo Coats, $13.50 to $25. Pique Vests, $2.50 to $5.50.
Prince-Albert Coats and Vests, $20 to $35.
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $15 to $28.
Inverness Overcoats and Paddocks, $25 to $40.

Double-breasted Vests, of pique, silk and worsted, for morning or afternoon wear, $4 to $7.

George G. Benjamin,
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP WEST.

Will Visit the Omaha Exposition, Stopping at Various Towns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following is the itinerary of the President's trip to the trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha:

Leave Washington Monday, Oct. 10, 9 A. M.; arrive at Chicago Tuesday morning; leave Chicago same morning; short stops at Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and Boone, Iowa; arrive at Omaha, 8 20 P. M.; spend Wednesday at Omaha; leave Omaha 9:30 A. M. Thursday; short stops at Creston, Ottumwa, and Burlington, Iowa, and Monmouth and Galesburg, Ill.; arrive at St. Louis 9 A. M. Friday, spending the day there, and leaving in the evening; arrive at Terra Haute 8:30 A. M. Saturday, short stop; arrive at Chicago 5 P. M. Saturday; at Chicago Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; leave Chicago 11 P. M., the 20th; short stop at Noblesville, Ind.; arrive at Indianapolis 9:30 A. M.; leave Indianapolis 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Cincinnati 1:30 P. M.; leave Cincinnati 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Columbus 5 P. M.; leave Columbus 8:30 P. M.; arrive at Pittsburg 1 A. M., the 22d; arrive at Washington 4 P. M., 22d.

NEW VIADUCT ONLY REMEDY.

Dr. Martin Says Only Reconstruction Can Prevent Noise.

A large delegation of Park Avenue property owners called at the Board of Health headquarters yesterday to make a complaint about the noise made by trains passing over the New York Central viaduct, between One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the Harlem River.

The delegation was headed by J. C. Bushby, who informed President Murphy that the noise made by trains was at times unbearable, and some remedy should be found. President Murphy explained that Chief Sanitary Inspector Martin had made an examination of the viaduct and had submitted certain recommendations, which were forwarded to the railroad company. These recommendations, he said, were now under consideration.

Dr. Martin told the delegation that he had come to the conclusion that to stop the noise it would be necessary to reconstruct the whole viaduct.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Mrs. M. J. Evans the First Woman Ever Elected a Member.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions to-day elected Margaret J. Evans of Minnesota as one of its members. She is the first woman elected a member of the board in the ninety years of its existence. She has been for twenty-five years the head of the woman's department in Carlton College, Minnesota.

Other new members of the board elected to-day are the following: The Rev. Edward G. Porter, the Rev. G. W. R. Scott, H. H. Proctor, and Henry Lee of Massachusetts; Rowland G. Hazard and the Rev. Wallace Nutting of Rhode Island; Dyer B. Holmes, New York; William H. Lambert, Pennsylvania; William W. Mills, Ohio; the Rev. D. P. Breed, Iowa, and the Rev. Calvin B. Moody.

The meeting of the board will close tomorrow.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:03	Sun sets	5:33
		Moon rises	11:00

High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A

The Wanamaker Store

THE Exposition of Imported Costumes is continued in full beauty to-day. We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the innumerable kind things that have been said and written of it,—so many, so kind, and so diversified that a public acknowledgment is a manifest duty, individual acknowledgment being regrettably impossible.

The Exposition, as such, cannot be continued indefinitely, but the mercantile showing is no less important, and is a matter of permanence. The former is but an index of the latter.

The commercial showing is not so exquisitely rare, nor labeled with such famous names. But it is larger, less costly, and just as great an evidence of superiority.

The same judgment that chose the imported gowns has chosen the five-dollar jackets. The same mercantile power that brought here the exclusive designs of the most exclusive producers in the world has collected the suits and capes and the costumes for the every-day demand.

Sweet Little Dress-Goods Bargains Two reasons contribute to effect some dress goods reductions that are as welcome just now as they are unexpected. One is the cancellation of certain orders that left quantities of goods in the hands of some importers; we took them.

Another is a speculation in dress goods that turned out unfortunately for the speculator. It would have been even worse for him, if we hadn't come to his help.

Those are the causes. Here are the results:—

At $3 yd.—Silk-and-wool Bayadere corded Velour; imported to sell at $3.50.
At $2.50 yd.—Satin striped corded Velour; imported to sell at $3.
At $2 yd.—French matelasse Cheviot, in brown, garnet, dahlia, green, navy blue, tan and sentry blue; imported to sell at $3.50.
At $1.75 yd.—Mohair mixed self-colored Velour cords; imported to sell at $2.25.
At $1.75—Two-toned Zebeline Cheviot; imported to sell at $2.25.
At $1.75—Camel's hair Cheviot Velour; imported to sell at $2.25.
At $1.25 yd.—Two-toned Jacquard Epingline; imported to sell at $1.50.
At $1—Fancy check Cheviot; imported to sell at $1.50.
At $1 yd.—Silk mixed Brilliants; imported to sell at $1.25.
At $1—Illuminated matellasse Cheviot; imported to sell at $1.25.
At $1 yd.—Melange Sail Cloth; imported to sell at $1.25.

Rotunda.

The Fame of The Princess May In two years the Princess May has become the best known glove in the United States. But then, it is easy to be prominent when *alone*, and the Princess May is alone in this,—it is the *only* real kidskin glove on sale at a dollar in the whole country.

It is better than the Paris five-franc gloves. It is better than nine-tenths of the dollar-and-a-half gloves sold in America. As a matter of fact, it is itself a dollar-and-a-half glove, brought down to the dollar price through tremendous transactions.

We have just registered the "Princess May" in France. One of the biggest stores there tried to get possession of it.

We get these gloves in thousands of dozens at a time by almost every steamer that leaves Havre for this country. The stock is kept complete in sizes, colors and fastenings.

Our mail order friends will do well to give this glove a trial. Here's a list that will help you:

Women's Princess May, glace kid, in white, black, tans, modes, grays, browns, pearls, reds, creams, greens, blues, mostics. *In buttons and clasps.*
Women's Princess May, suede, in tans, modes, grays, brown, black, mostics. *In buttons and clasps.*
Misses' Princess May kid in white, black, tans, browns, pearls, modes. *In buttons.*

Tenth street.

The "Why" of Our Clothing Business Consistency and commonsense both insist that a self-interested invitation should be backed by a good argument. We ask men to buy their clothing here. Men who have not been here naturally ask "Why?"

This is why;—because we offer you *more*, for *less*. A commonplace claim, especially in clothing matters, but the Wanamaker statements may be taken seriously and literally.

We do not use half-measures in anything. We do the clothing business, like all our other branches, with all our might and main. And the same power and command that place us at the head in other lines, place us at the head in clothing lines.

Isn't that a fair argument? If you desire demonstration, find it in these:—

SUITS FOR MEN

At $12—A specially good line of business suits in fancy cheviots; also in blacks and blues.
At $15—Stylish suits, well made and durable; particularly good sellers; splendid assortment; the kind for which you've been paying $18 and $20.
You may go higher, certainly—up to $30. High-class, dependable clothing, whatever the price.

SUITS FOR BOYS

Few houses, if any, give as great attention as we do to this branch of the clothing business. We're better equipped this Fall than ever to cater to the needs of the boys. Style, durability, low price—depend on all these at all times here. The latest double-breasted vests and the high cut single-breasted sorts in excellent assortment. Prices on suits begin at $7.50—a handsome suit for that money; up to $20, if you care to go so high. The $10 and $15 kinds are unusually attractive offerings, 13 to 19 years. Men of small stature can be fitted in this class of clothing to good advantage.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Blankets and Down Quilts The former we buy,—and from makers we know. They are honest blankets, clean and soft. Besides, our enormous buying permits selling them at low prices. How low you may judge by these:

BLANKETS

At $3.50 a pair—Fine quality white; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 a pair—Pure wool filling on light spool cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.
At $5 a pair—Extra large white blankets, beautifully finished; 78x86 in.; 6 lbs.
$8 a pair—Genuine California blankets; pure wool, both warp and filling; 78x86 in., 7 lbs.

DOWN QUILTS

These we make, simply because we couldn't buy them satisfactorily. We import the down, and clean and prepare it in our own factory. In the manufacture of these we make a saving, and thus offer our product to you at much less than usual prices. A fine down quilt covered with prettily figured sateen, 6 feet square, at only $3.75. About 50 small quilts, crib size, made up of remnants from the making of larger ones, at $1.25 each; 3x4 ft.

Third floor.

Real Shell Combs and Real Bargains Opened a lot of these yesterday—a big, well assorted lot, too, but when the goods are seen and the prices learned, they'll doubtless disappear quickly enough. Quoting a few prices:

Round Combs, $1 to $1.75.
Side Combs, fine teeth, 25c. to 40c. pair.
Pompadour Side Combs, 35c. to $5.50 pair.
Neck Combs, 75c. to $2.75 each.
Pompadour Combs, 85c. to $2.75 each.
Empire Combs, plain and fancy, $1 to $4.75 each.
Shell Hair Pins, 5c. to $3.

Broadway.

A Sale of Books in Sets Told you yesterday of the very unusual values offered in this sale. This is a little reminder not to delay in making your selections. Quantity was great, but so are the bargains. Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., 90c. Ruskin, Bulwer Lytton, Conan Doyle, Washington Irving and many others at proportionately little prices.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

MORE SICK FROM CAMP WIKOFF.

Two Sent to Brooklyn Hospital and Thirteen to St. Peter's.

The yacht Red Cross yesterday morning brought fifteen sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff. The men were in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon Long. By direction of Major Appel, two of the men were sent to the Brooklyn Hospital and the others to St Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. The sick were:

BROOKLYN HOSPITAL.

BOIES, Rice, Co. B, Eighth Ohio.
CAMERON, William E., Co. B, Eighth Ohio.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

CRAWFORD, Robert S., Co. M, Ninth Massachusetts.
DAVIS, Joseph E., detached.
EVERLY, Jesse, Second Infantry.
JONES, George, Co. D, Sixteenth Infantry.
KIRKHAM, Frank, Troop D, Second Cavalry.
McKINLEY, John M., Battery H, Fourth Artillery.
NICHOLSON, Edward F., detached, Second Infantry.
REED, Nolan, detached, Second Infantry.
RODWAY, William G., Corporal, Co. C, Ninth Massachusetts.
RORCKS, Frederick, Co. M, Seventh Illinois.
SULLIVAN, Patrick, Co. F, Ninth Massachusetts.
TIMBERLAKE, P. T., detached, Second Infantry.
WATSON, Charles, Battery K, First Artillery.

REPORTS OF SICK AND DEAD.

No Death in Puerto Rican Camps, One at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gen. Brooke at Ponce saying that no death has occurred on Oct. 1 and 2.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated Oct. 5, gives the number of fever cases as 713, total sick, 1,109; one death, George Stevens, Company E, Ninth United States Volunteers, of hiccough.

The 203d New York.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 6.—Gen. Graham visited the detention camp of the Two Hundred and Third New York to-day and was pleased to find that sickness is on the decrease. It will be some time, however, before the regiment will be fit for active duty.

PEACE COMMISSION'S WORK.

Madrid Expects that Our Demands Will Be Submitted To-day.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The United States Peace Commission held an hour's session this morning, after which, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Major Gen. Merritt, the Commissioners were the guests of the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, who took them by coach to Versailles. The party had luncheon there, and returned late this afternoon.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—It is not believed here that the American Peace Commissioners have already formulated their requests. At this capital, the general impression is that they will be submitted at Friday's meeting.

Senator Morgan on the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Senator Morgan, in speaking to-day of the Philippines question, said that in his judgment the United States should retain possession of the whole group of islands, giving to the natives the right to govern themselves within certain limitations and under the general supervisory control of the United States.

GEN. LEE FINDS NO FAULT

Tells the War Investigators that He Has No Complaint to Make.

WILL SOON RE-ENTER HAVANA

Conditions of the Troops of the Seventh Army Corps—Gen. Boynton Contradicts Statements About Camp Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The War Investigation Commission this morning concluded its hearing of the testimony of Gen. H. V. Boynton bearing upon the conditions which had existed at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and in the afternoon received Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The commander of the Seventh Army Corps followed the example of preceding witnesses by declaring that no fault could be justly found with the War Department. Neither he nor any member of his command, so far as he knew, he said, had cause for complaint.

During the course of the questioning, it developed that Gene. Lee had been notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba, in the vicinity of Havana, about the 1st of November, and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. He considers the Spanish uniform better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as the garments were cool and could be washed. He was fearful that the shirts and blouses of our men would be found to be too heavy for comfort.

Gen. Lee made the significant announcement that he was counting upon landing in a friendly country, as he had received direct information that the American troops would be welcomed not only by the Cubans, but by the Spaniards as well. He said the conservative and property-owning Spaniards were especially desirous to have the American troops come for the preservation of order.

Capt. Howell asked Gen. Lee if he considered that he had been side-tracked in the campaign.

"I don't think so," he replied. "I have from time to time seen something in the newspapers to the effect that it was not the intention of the authorities that I should have an opportunity for active participation in the campaign. I, of course, had no claim to go to Santiago or Puerto Rico, as other officers in the army outranked me. It was always the understanding that my corps was organized for the Havana campaign. I had some ambition to go there, because I had not been allowed to stay while I was there. I wanted to go back with some men and show our enemies that I could stay."

Gen. Lee added that the President had told him within the past few days that he had always intended to send him to Havana, and, in case there had been an assault upon the city, that he should lead it.

Gen. Boynton, when he resumed his testimony, declared that if the camp at Chickamauga Park had been crowded, the fault was that of the regimental and brigade commanders. There was no foundation for any reasonable complaint in regard to food, he said, in answer to a complaint of a New York volunteer that the coffee was supplied in a green condition; that the meat was tainted and of inferior quality; that no vegetables, except onions and potatoes, were furnished, and that none of the food was palatable.

The General, referring to the charges of Father James Dooley, Chaplain of the Eighth New York, and Father Ryan, that the camp was a "hell on earth"; that war would be a paradise in comparison, and that the food was rotten, said that the clergymen's stories were "of a sensational character that would do credit to a dime novel," and that "if they saw such things as they said they did, they were the only ones who did."

Replying to Surgeon Milo B. Ward's statement that the camp was without drainage; that the water was not fit to drink; that there was no proper food; that all of the 45,000 men in the camp were suffering from intestinal diseases; that many of the soldiers had starved to death, and that others would have died from the same cause but for the Red Cross and other societies, Gen. Boynton said that nothing could be more exaggerated than these charges. "Of course," said he, "in so large a camp some painful things must necessarily happen, but to say that there was any purposely inflicted neglect is as false as it is possible to be."

After Gen. Brooke had been ordered to Washington," said Gen. Boynton, "there was a material increase of disease and almost a panic." The exposed condition of the which swarmed back and forth between the mess tables and the sink, carrying with them the germs of disease. The responsibility, he said, lay with brigade and regimental commanders, not with the medical officers, who could only advise and had no authority to issue orders.

In conclusion, Gen. Boynton referred to the fact that there had been few complaints from the Southern soldiers in the camp. "I do not believe," said he, "that we would have heard half the outcry that has been raised if all the soldiers had been from the South." Gen. Dodge said, in reply to this, that only two or three charges had been received from the South and that these were not from soldiers.

In the afternoon, when Gen. Lee appeared before the commission, he said that he knew little of the method of furnishing supplies when he was at Tampa. Gen. Shafter having been in command there. He knew, he said, that there was some delay in June, when the expeditions were being sent to Cuba, but he considered this only natural, and said that since then the supplies had been furnished with regularity and in abundance.

Gen. Lee thought the army rations plentiful enough, and, generally speaking, suitable for campaigning in a tropical climate, but he had believed that some changes might be made with advantage. He thought live animals should be sent to Cuba rather than meat in refrigerators, and was of the opinion that the soldiers should have more fruit and less meat.

As to the efficiency of officers appointed from civil life, Gen. Lee said some of them learned their duties very promptly; others were very slow in the camps; others, fairly learned, but a majority did. He believed that volunteers would always become effective, especially when confronted by the enemy.

Gov. Beaver read a letter complaining of the situation in the Jacksonville camp. This letter said the camp was filthy, the bread moldy, the doctors generally drunk, &c.

"Is that from my command?" Gen. Lee asked, in evident surprise. When informed that it was, he said that he was astonished and asked for the name of the author. He said, in this connection, that occasional complaints had come to him and that he examined them, and in every case found them to be unfounded.

"Then," said Gov. Beaver, after some further questioning, "you consider yourself in good condition in every way to start on the expedition to Cuba?"

"I do," replied Gen. Lee. "Touch a button and we are prepared even to go to Madrid."

He expressed the opinion that it was impossible for any foreign troops to do any great amount of campaigning in Cuba in the Summer months on account of the heat. Not even the Spanish and Cuban forces had ever been very active in the Summer season. He thought troops going to Cuba should have ample protection against the sun.

Speaking of his command, Gen. Lee stated that the health of the troops had been good—only about 2 per cent. being sick. He had insisted upon a very thorough inspection of the camp and had had his forces thoroughly instructed by medical staff officers, who had practically organized schools for that purpose.

Complaints against regimental Surgeons were read to the General from members of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, but he replied that he could not speak definitely of the regimental doctors in this case. Some of them, he knew, were not as competent as they should be. The Surgeons of higher rank were all competent men. Gen. Lee expressed the belief that division hospitals were too large. He advocated brigade hospitals as a compromise between the division and regimental hospitals. He expressed the opinion that the site of the camp at Jacksonville was well selected.

The General dwelt upon the importance of taking proper care of the sinks as a preventive of disease. He said the healthiest regiment in his camp was the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, which burned all its effete matter. Most of his troops were anxious to go to Cuba, but some desired to be discharged. He said, in conclusion, that he knew of no case of distress, starvation, or death from any neglect, or that was due to any inefficiency on the part of Government officials. He said he had no complaint to make against the War Department, and knew of none of his command who had.

Gen. Greene, who participated in the Manila campaign, will be heard to-morrow, and he will be followed by a number of staff officers who have been ordered to Cuba.

Gloves

Special sale of 2-clasp Pique Gloves in Tans, Modes and Blacks, at

85 cents,

Value $1.25.

E.A. Morrison & Son,

893 Broadway.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Glad to be Rid of a Hindrance—His Advice Now Receives Attention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Gen. Miles does not give much attention to the reports that are finding circulation concerning the probability that he will be asked to appear before the investigating committee. While it is believed that he has no desire to testify, it is understood that he has no idea of refusing in case his information about the operations of the armies in Cuba and Puerto Rico is required.

While the investigation is going over the past, trying to ascertain where and how mistakes were made, Gen. Miles is devoting his time chiefly to consideration of what the army is to do in the future, which he thinks is of the very highest importance. The experience of the Summer ought, in his opinion, to be valuable in governing the course of the War Department.

While he cannot be quoted as expressing an opinion in criticism of his superiors, Gen. Miles is understood to hold the belief that there will be an abandonment, in future operations, of that political interference that has had so much to do with the demoralization of the soldiers and their commanders, wherever it has been found. For that reason the General commanding the army is glad to see the army gradually reduced to a body of regulars, believing, as he does, that the trained men, under officers who know how to take care of them, will resist most successfully the tendency shown by untrained troops to suffer readily and severely from exposure and unwholesome climate.

The success of the Puerto Rico campaign and the soundness of the advice given by Gen. Miles for the conduct of the Santiago campaign, most of which was disregarded, seem to have led the President to accept much of the advice offered by Gen. Miles about movements now contemplated in Cuba. Gen. Miles is strongly in favor of deferring until as late as possible the occupation of Cuban posts, and does not feel impatient because the Spanish authorities seem likely to postpone their departure in large numbers until late in November.

At all events, the President, it is said, as well as the Secretary of War, has been inclined to give much weight to the advice of Gen. Miles, and while not in all instances accepting it, has in most matters assented to his plans for the comfort and security of the men who are to form the army of occupation.

SMALLPOX AT MANILA.

Six Deaths from that Disease and Eight from Typhoid Fever in the American Army.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—There have been fourteen cases of smallpox and six deaths from that disease among the American troops in the last two days. The dead are H. M. Powers, First California Regiment; Harry Wheeler, Second Oregon; Henry Culver, Fourteenth Infantry; Joseph Daly, George Cooty, and Frank Warwick, Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment.

Eight deaths from typhoid fever have also been recorded.

Artilleryman Roach was killed by a sentry at Tondo last night.

SPANISH TROOPS AT ILOILO.

Insurgents Said to Have Been Dispersed and Prisoners Released.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—An official dispatch from Iloilo, Philippine Islands, reports that the landing of trcops there caused a panic among the insurgents and that 300 muskets, 4 cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and a flag were captured. In addition, 18 Spanish prisoners were released. The insurgents were dispersed. The bulk of them withdrew to the mountains, and some of them surrendered. In other encounters between the Spaniards and insurgents recently 36 of the former were killed.

The clergy and the inhabitants, the dispatch says, have issued a manifesto in favor of Spain. Communication with Cebu has been restored.

REVENUE CUTTERS TO GO SOUTH.

They Will Patrol the Coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to Cuba and Puerto Rico and make a thorough examination into existing conditions, with a view to the establishment of an efficient revenue cutter patrol of the waters of the West Indies Capt Shoemaker will leave here on the revenue cutter Manning, Capt. Munger, commander, about Oct. 12, and will proceed first to Puerto Rico, where he will begin his inquiry. He will look into the question of coaling facilities at the different ports, the most eligible supply stations, and will lay out the cruising routes of the several cutters, and attend to all matters pertaining to the establishment of a cutter service similar to that in operation on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

On completing the work at Puerto Rico, Capt. Shoemaker will extend his inquiry to Cuba. He expects to complete his labors in the course of a month, when he will make his report to the Secretary. It is understood that a customs expert will also sail on the Manning, to make an examination into the needs of the customs service on both of the islands, with respect to buildings and other necessary facilities.

IN AID OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Entertainment Under the Auspices of New England Women.

An entertainment was given last evening, under the auspices of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women, for the benefit of soldiers and sailors' families, at the old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street. The programme was opened with a one-act play, "One Hundred Years from Now," presented by members of the Professional Woman's League, under the direction of Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly.

Features of the programme were the solos by Misses Blanche Duffield and Louise W. Gehle, the drum solo by Master Charles Andrew Dewey, a relative of Admiral Dewey, and a recitation by Mrs. Henry I. Gielow of Greensborough, Ala., who repeated an old darky's description of the way the people of Greensborough received the news of Hobson's sinking of the Merrimac. Among the pieces played by the string band from the cruiser New York, were "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixey," both receiving generous applause. At the close of the entertainment the audience rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

EMPTYING MONTAUK HOSPITAL.

Fifty-one Patients Out of Seventy-six Sent to City Hospitals.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 6.—Fifty-one of the seventy-six sick in the hospital were sent away to-day to Brooklyn. Most of them had to be put aboard the train on stretchers. Twelve nurses and fifteen attendants went with them and will leave the service when the sick are delivered to the city hospitals.

The Tenth Cavalry will get away to-morrow.

NEW YORK READY TO SAIL.

Provisioned for a Long Cruise—Work on Other Warships.

Work on the warships at the navy yard is being rushed. The busy scenes in the yard resemble those before the Spanish-American war. The Brooklyn, which is moored alongside the coal dock, is being lightened rapidly, and may be put in dry dock to-day. The New York is provisioned for a long cruise. She can leave the yard at any time. Commodore Philip said yesterday that he had received no orders for any of the vessels in the squadron except the Texas. Capt. Sigsbee has been instructed to keep the Texas at her moorings in the yard until the end of the week, when fresh instructions will be forwarded through Commodore Philip. The Indiana and Massachusetts are nearly ready, and could be sent to sea at short notice.

The orders of the Secretary of the Navy and the hurried preparations for service have strengthened the belief of some of the naval officers that a fleet is to be sent across the Atlantic to make a demonstration against the Spanish coast.

All the vessels now in the yard have been overhauled except some of the converted tugs and small yachts. The dispatch boat Dolphin arrived yesterday from League Island.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen made an official inspection of the New York Navy Yard yesterday. He was accompanied by several officers of the Dolphin.

The party was received by Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant of the navy yard, and the members of his staff. The inspection occupied about an hour.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, authorizes the statement that no change has been made in the orders to the Oregon and Iowa to go to the Pacific Coast.

PHILIP SUCCEEDS HOWELL.

To Command North Atlantic Squadron from the Cruiser New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Rear Admiral Howell has been relieved from the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and his flagship, the San Francisco, has been ordered out of commission at Norfolk. The command of the squadron devolves upon Commodore Philip, whose flagship, the New York, is now at the New York Navy Yard.

The explanation for the change in command given at the Navy Department is that the San Francisco must go out of commission. The vessel has had an extraordinary record. She was placed in commission Nov. 15, 1890, having just been completed by the Union Iron Works, and has never been out of commission since, though she has circled the world and has done much cruising. Even now she is still a most serviceable vessel, but it is deemed positively necessary to modernize her in some important points. First in importance among these is the battery. Great changes have been made in naval ordnance in the past nine years, and to make the San Francisco of full value she is to be fitted with the best guns of the calibre carried by her.

Her present battery consists of twelve six-inch rifles, with a good secondary battery. These guns are to be remade into quick-firing rifles, which it is calculated will, in the case of the six-inch guns alone, increase their firing capacity about 150 per cent. The ship's engines will also have an extensive overhauling, and the San Francisco is to receive the same course of treatment that is being accorded to the Newark, built about the same date.

THE HUDSON RETURNS.

Gained Distinction by Rescuing the Winslow Off Cardenas.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which at the outbreak of the war was withdrawn from the boarding officers' service in this port, fitted for blockade duty, and sent to the Cuban coast, returned yesterday. She has been undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

The Hudson gained distinction at Cardenas Bay May 11, when Ensign Worth Bagley and four of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow were killed. In the face of a heavy fire she rescued the Winslow, which, owing to the destruction of her steering gear, was a helpless mark for shells from the Spanish batteries.

The School of Naval Architecture.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Long has decided to make no change in the post graduate course of instruction in naval architecture established last year at the Naval Academy, and Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, now on board the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, has been ordered to Annapolis to take charge of the class during the present term.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, Sixth Infantry, is extended two months, on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. Herbert S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry, is extended one month.

The assignment of First Lieut. Edwin M. Supple, Third Cavalry, as mustering officer at Lexington, Ky., Aug. 15, vice Major John G. Ballance, Inspector General United States Volunteers, is announced.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, Twenty-first Infantry, is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major William W. Harts, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers, is extended two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. James H. McRae, Adjutant Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth United States Artillery, (Battery D,) is relieved from duty with Battery H of that regiment, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, when he will proceed to join his battery at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Stern, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Chickamauga Park, and will proceed to New York City and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on transport sailing Oct. 5, for Ponce, Puerto Rico, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 7, is granted Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month from Oct. 15 is granted Major James B. Kenner, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Fort Meade, South Dakota, will accompany the Eighth United States Cavalry from that station to Huntsville, Ala., and remain on duty with that regiment until further orders.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at the Leiter United States General Hospital, Chickamauga, and will report to the Surgeon General of the army for instructions.

Capt. George W. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Fort Yates, North Dakota, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, and report for assignment to duty to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, United States Army, commanding the Josiah Simpson General Hospital.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice First Lieut. William J. Pardee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Robert H. Noble, First Infantry, (Major and Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers,) will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa and take the steamer Mascotte, sailing from that place Oct. 10, and proceed thereon to Havana, for assignment to duty as disbursing, purchasing, and issuing Quartermaster at Nuevetas, Puerto Principe Province, Cuba.

Major Elmer E. Heg, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, now on duty at Fort Myer, Virginia, will proceed to Omaha and report to the chief mustering officer for the State of Nebraska for duty pertaining to the muster out of the Second Nebraska Volunteers.

The following payments of troops are ordered: Major George W. Baird, Paymaster United States Army, will pay the troops at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; Fort Myer and Sheridan Point, Virginia, and Fort Washington, Maryland, to include Sept. 30.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster United States Army, accompanied by his authorized clerk and two additional clerks, will pay, to include Sept. 30, the troops at Fort Monroe, Virginia; Fort Macon and Fort Caswell, North Carolina; Fort McHenry, Maryland; Fort Delaware, Delaware; Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, and Fort Mott, New Jersey, and the following named officers of the Pay Department will report to Major Rogers and assist him in the payments: Majors Frank M. Hammond, George Stewart, Eugene Coffin, William J. Black, Washington Haverstick, Merrill W. Lang, and Pierre C. Stevens, additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Oregon, and as mustering officer for Oregon Volunteers, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, and will proceed to join his troop.

First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry, now on leave of absence at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., is assigned to temporary duty at that post, to supervise the shipment of certain troop property and baggage of officers to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. Charles E. W. Kennedy, Eighth Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry, is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon United States Army, at the expiration of his present sick leave, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for orders.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, on duty in the Department of Santiago, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army, on business pertaining to the Medical Department, when, in the opinion of the commanding General of the Department of Santiago, his services can be spared for this duty.

The assignment to duty, Oct. 1, of Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, United States Volunteers, (Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-second United States Infantry,) as Chief Mustering officer for the State of New Jersey, with station in Newark, and of Capt. William C. Buttler, Third United States Infantry, as his assistant, is announced.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain James W. Hillman, United States Army, is extended one month and thirteen days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles I. Woodford, United States Army, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick R. Dolson, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, and will proceed to Jacksonville and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Calvin Dewitt, Surgeon, United States Army, will repair to Washington on official business connected with the Medical Department of the army.

Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now at Camp Wikoff, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army on official business connected with the Medical Department.

Assignment of officers to regiments:

First Lieut. Samuel D. Rockenbach, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop A; to date from July 31, vice Ryan, appointed Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Robert C. Williams, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry,) to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop D, to date from Aug. 2, vice Littebrant, appointed Quartermaster.

Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Artillery,) to the First Artillery, Light Battery E, to date from Sept. 18, vice Capron, deceased.

First Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery,) to the Second Artillery, Battery L, to date from Sept. 18, vice Hoyle, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Robe, (promoted from Major, Fourteenth Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from Sept. 16, vice Haskell, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, promoted from Major of the Thirteenth Infantry to the Eighth Infantry, to date from Sept. 17, vice Hobart, retired.

First Lieut. George W. Cole from the First Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop D.

First Lieut. Robert C. Williams from the Seventh Cavalry to the First Cavalry, Troop L.

Capt. Nathan M. Flower, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to take effect Oct. 3.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Chauncey T. Scudder, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Ninth Cavalry, is extended ten days.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, United States Army, now at Camp Wikoff, will rejoin his proper station, Madison Barracks, New York.

Major George W. Crile, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Illinois for duty pertaining to the muster out of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Third Cavalry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence on account of sickness, to include Oct. 20, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon George I. MacLeod, United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Peter W. Beckman, United States Army.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Capt. John Newton, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Seventh Infantry, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, Second Cavalry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Joseph Hale, Third Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Mobile, and will proceed with two authorized clerks to Port Tampa, and take the steamer Mascotte, which sails from that port Oct. 10, and proceed thereon to Havana, Cuba, for assignment to duty as Disbursing, Purchasing, and Issuing Quartermaster at Jibara, in Santiago Province, Cuba.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Bragg, United States Army, is relieved from duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to New York City and take the first transport sailing for Santiago de Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Major Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will report to the Secretary of War for consultation.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Barnett, Chief Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will temporarily relieve Lieut. Col. Charles W. Williams, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, of the duties of Depot Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will perform those duties in addition to his present duties; Lieut. Col. Williams, upon being relieved, will proceed to Port Tampa in time to take steamer Mascotte, which sails from that port Oct. 10 for Havana, for assignment to duty in charge of the principal Quartermaster's depot, to be established at that place.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major Charles O. Foster, Surgeon, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. E. S. Fowler, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. Eli A. Helmick, Quartermaster, Tenth United States Infantry, is relieved from further duty at Camp Wikoff, and will proceed to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and relieve Capt. John H. Shollenberger, Tenth Infantry, from duty at that post; Capt. Shollenberger will then join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank G. Jones, United States Army, will proceed to Anniston, Ala., and report to the commanding General of troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Major Milo B. Ward, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave of absence.

Major Calvin H. English, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 3.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry.

Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, has leave of absence until Oct. 14 on account of sickness.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Jacob C. Johnson, Fourth Artillery, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for instructions.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major George H. Sands, Engineer Officer, United States Volunteers.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted First Lieut. Thomas McCarthy, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. John F. Lucey, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States to enable him to accept a commission in the California Volunteer Artillery.

Transfers in the First Artillery: Capt. Henry M. Andrews, from Battery L to Light Battery E; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, from

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Soldiers Accept Association's Invitation and Flock to the Track.

HANDBALL WINS BRONX STAKES

Tabouret Takes the Measure of the Crack Three-Year-Old of the West, Lieber Karl.

The boys in blue were not long in taking advantage of the invitation extended to them by the Westchester Racing Association to make the grounds of the track in Westchester their daily rendezvous, and yesterday enough uniformed men mingled with the crowd to form a fair-sized scouting party. A uniform was all the badge necessary for admission, and there were men there who had seen service in Cuba, and to whom a day's outing, with the accompaying excitement of racing, was of more benefit than all the drugs in the army stores. A small group from the Seventy-first, sallow and hollow-eyed, even after the care they have received from anxious friends since their return to the city, and other groups, representing almost all of the New York regiments, were scattered around.

The principal race of the day—the Bronx Highweight Handicap, which is the first of the serial handicaps—brought out a small field, but the racing material was excellent, and a splendid finish resulted. Autumn, the only two-year-old starter of the lot, was made the favorite, and although he did not win his backers had nothing to complain of after the race, for he stood a withering drive under the whip all the way through the stretch, and was beaten only by a head, and by an older horse at that. At the fall of the flag Autumn jumped out to the front, but Blarneystone was after him before they had gone the first sixteenth, and took the lead. He opened up a gap that threatened to make a runaway race of it for him, but in the final quarter, when Autumn came up to him again, he quit badly, and the two-year-old forged to the front. Lady Marian joined in the drive, but she soon fell back, and then Handball came driving hard, and slowly but surely closed on Autumn. He got up just in time to nip Autumn by a head on the post. Turner had to take every ounce of speed out of him to accomplish it.

The Fairview Selling Stakes for three-year-olds brought sixty four starters up to the post, and of these Flax spinner and Decanter were most in favor. The race, however, was a gift for Blueaway, who showed in front from a running start, and was never afterward headed. He simply galloped while the others put forth their best efforts, and at the end was pulled up by four lengths. Handpress, who had trailed along in second place all through, got the second money by a head after a severe drive with Decanter.

If Lieber Karl is the wonder the Western turfmen claim he is, he failed signally to show it in the seven furlong race, but then he was heavily weighted, and this may be offered as an excuse for his showing. He was never prominent, and Tabouret, who has not won since she ran off a dead heat with Kenmore Queen at Brighton Beach in July, won all the way, and in a manner that indicated that she has entirely recovered from the severe strain of the run-off. Maximo Gomez, who has brought "Mike" Clancy tons of good luck since "Billy" Lakeland presented the horse to him, put another purse to Clancy's credit in the sixth race over the Withers mile. Maximo Gomez won pulled up to a walk by three lengths, but he could have won by a stone's throw if necessary, for he got so far away from his field in the first half-mile that nothing could get to him thereafter.

The Stewards met in the evening and suspended Jockey O'Connor from riding until Oct. 18, for foul riding in the fourth race. It was also decided to give an extra day's racing next Friday.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at any time of $1,000; at 10 pounds under the scale. By subscription of $10 each to the winner, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:41½.

1—Bardella, Mackey & McCur's b. f., 3 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 112 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Spencer)
2—Atlantus, W. Jennings's b. g., 4, 108, 8 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Lady Disdain, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., 3, 103, 5 to 2.....(Turner)

Won in a canter by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds at 10 pounds under the scale. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Eclipse Course. Time—1:11⅔.

1—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larabee's b. c. by Candlemas-Julia L., 112 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Turner)
2—Ordeal, J. Boden's ch. g., 109, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
3—Imitation, J. Rowe & Co.'s b. c. Major, 112, 7 to 1.....(Spencer)

Tyran, 109, 12 to 1, (James;) Dr. Fitzsimmons, 112, 3 to 1, (Burns;) Ellerdale, 109, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Favonius, 112, 5 to 1, (Littlefield;) Al Reeves, 109, 100 to 1, (O'Connor;) Juventas, 109, 6 to 1, (Maher;) Cosmopolitan, 112, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Sol, 112, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Dorval, 111, 25 to 1, (Doyle;) Flying Scotchman, 112, 100 to 1, (Jones;) Oration, 112, 5 to 1, (Taral,) and Tip Gallant, 116, 20 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds, non-winners at any time of $2,000. By subscription of $15 each, with $25 additional to start, and $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a sixteenth, over the hill. Time—1:48⅘.

1—Blueaway, James Galway's b. c., by Getaway-Blue Maid, 97 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Burns)
2—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 95, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Decanter, E. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 100, 5 to 2.....(O'Leary)
4—Flax Spinner, J. E. McDonald's br. c., 100, 2 to 1.....(Maher)

Won in a canter by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:15.

1—Handell, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3 years, by Hanover-Keepsake, 126 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Turner)
2—Autumn, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 2, 109, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)
3—Blarneystone, C. Quinn's ch. c., 3, 108, 7 to 2.....(Spencer)

St. Callatine, 121, 5 to 1, (Clawson;) Lady Marian, 109, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Macy, 127, 20 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last seven furlongs of the Withers Mile. Time—1:29⅘.

1—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., by Tom Ochiltree-Lizzie Tabor, 106 pounds, 4 to 1 and even money.....(Turner)
2—Fleeting Gold, Sensation Stable's ch. f. 88, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Lieber Karl, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. c., 120, 7 to 10.....(Burns)

Marito, 95, 20 to 1, (J. Weber;) L'Alouette, 111, 4 to 1, (Spencer,) and Filament, 104, 20 to 1, (James,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Sept. 12, at 15 pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42⅗.

1—Maximo Gomez, McClancy's ch. g., 3 years, by Victory-Quesal, 100 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Jones)
2—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 3, 100, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Estacia, J. C. Quinn's b. h., 4, 111, 4 to 1.....(Spencer)

Longacre, 98, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Premier, 113, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Tinge, 111, 5 to 1, (James;) Sensational, 100, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Handsel, 103, 6 to 2, (Burns,) and Philip, 100, 50 to 1, (Enton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

October Steeplechase Weights.

The following are the weights for the October steeplechase handicap to be run tomorrow as the first race at Morris Park at about two miles and a half:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Shillalah	162	Lady Dainty	140
Woodpigeon	160	Trayant	140
Royal Scarlet	153	Marengo	140
Forget	153	Jubilee	140
Snowdown	150	Plutarch	139
Parson	150	Brown Red	137
Diversion	149	Baby Bill	136
Tantris	145	Widower	135
Marshall	146	El Cid	135
Equerry	145	Perlon	135
Rheinstrom	141	Russell Harrison	135
Mars Chann	140	Iranion	135
Sir Play	140	Hurry Up	135

Sculling Championship at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The single scull championship of Cornell University was won to-day by W. Dalzell, bow oar of last year's Varsity crew. The race was over the mile course, and three men entered—C. Young, W. Dalzell, and S. C. Hulse.

THE LEXINGTON FUTURITY.

Peter the Great, a Michigan Colt, Wins the Three Straight Heats, Causing Great Surprise.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 6.—After two postponements on account of rain the Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association began to-day, with six races on the programme. The event of the day, the ten-thousand-dollar Futurity for three-year-old trotters, was quite a surprise for the "talent," being won in straight heats by Peter the Great, a Michigan colt, which sold for $15 in pools of $100. The favorite, Charley Herr, made a good fight for every heat, but was outfooted. Peter the Great won each heat with something to spare. A pecularity of the race was that second, third, and fourth moneys were divided between Charley Herr, Limerick, and Seraphina. The stake was worth $7,500 to the winner, with $300 to his nominator, D. D. Streator, Kalamazoo, Mich., who still owns him.

Summaries of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—The Tennessee, $4,000, for 2:08 class pacers.

Searchlight, br. s., by Dark Night-Nora Mapes, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., (West)	2	2	4
Nicol Bi, b. s., (McLaughlin)	4	5	2
Lena N., b. m., (McDowell)	3	4	5
Ace, b. s., (McEwen)	5	6	3
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	3	6
Javelin, b. m., (Saunders)			dis.

Time—2:08¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

SECOND RACE.—The Futurity, for three-year-old trotters, value $10,000.

Peter the Great, b. c., by Pilot Medium-Santos, by Grand Sentinel, (P. Johnston)	1	1	1
Charley Herley, b. c., (M. Bowerman)	3	2	4
Limerick, br. g., (Rea)	4	3	2
Seraphina, blk. f., (Hudson)	2	4	3
Janie T., b. f., (Fuller)	5	5	dis.
Ladie May, rn. f., (McKay)			dis.

Time—2:15¾; 2:14¼; 2:12½.

Third Race.—2:15 class; trotting; purse $1,000.

Guy, ch. s., by Robert Rysdyk, (Garvey)	7	1	1	6	1
Sister Alice, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (McHenry)	6	3	2	1	3
Cutting, b. s., by Aristides, (McQuitty)	1	2	3	3	7
Surpol, gr. s., (Curry)	8	5	6	2	4
Russell Wood, b. s., (J. R. Curry)	2	7	4	5	8
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	10	8	9	10	2
Dorris Wilkes, blk. m., (Hutchings)	3	4	5	9	6
Pere Belle, br. m., (Rosmond)	5	6	7	4	10
Biroal, b. s., (Ryan)	4	9	8	7	5
Osiund L., b. s., (McDowell)	9	10	10	9	8

Time—2:18¾; 2:18; 2:16¾; 2:17½; 2:18.

Fourth Race—The Futurity for two-year-old trotters; purse $5,000.

The Merchant, ch. c., by The Conqueror, dam Brightlight	1	1			
Handspring, b. c., (Rea)	2	4			
Boralma, ch. g., (Ryan)	4	2			
Risky H., blk. f., (Hedges)	3	3			
Kara, b. f., (Cremie)	5	5			
Mary Celeste, blk. f., (Stinson)	dis.				

Time—2:20; 2:21¼.

Fifth—The Wilson; purse, $2,000; for 2:20 class, pacing.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	6	1	
Miss Logan, b. m., (Boucher)	2	8	1	2	
Exploit, gr. s., (Nothaway)	5	3	2	6	
Egonzo, b. s., (Critchfield)	4	4	4	4	
Anne Lee, b. m., (Hudson)	6	5	6	3	
Long Point, ch. s., (Pollitt)	8	6	5	5	
Woodland Boy, b. s., (Jones)	7	9	dr		
Belle Wood, br. m., (Hussey)	3	7	dis		
Split Silk, ch. m., (Wilson)	9	4	dis		

Time—2:08¾; 2:11, 2:10½, 2:09½.

Sixth—Purse, $2,000; for 2:08 class, trotting. (Unfinished.)

William Penn, br. s., by Santa Claus, (Ludwig)	1	2
Rilma, b. m., by King Wilkes, (Foote)	9	1
Pilot Boy, gr. g., (Mell)	2	3
Tommy Britton, br. s., (Geers)	3	4
Kentucky Union, b. m., (Curry)	4	6
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Flynn)	5	7
Klamath, b. g., (Judd)	8	5
Dan Cupid, b. g., (McCarthy)	6	9
Humboldt Maid, br. m., (Hegebourn)	7	8
Fred B., blk. g., (Cochran)	10	10

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼.

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

Good Racing at the Third Day of the Autumn Meeting.

The third day of the Autumn meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn had the advantage of fine weather and a fast track. In the unfinished 2:16 pace, in which U. S. Bond won two heats Wednesday, Hannis, Jr., won the third heat by a nose, and in the next heat Iveta beat out U. S. Bond by a neck. The latter, however, came up game in the fifth and won the race by a length.

In the 2:27 class Sable Alcyoner was favorite at 2 to 1 on, but had a strong antagonist in the brown mare Millie B. and only won the odd trick in a close race of five heats. Drex was the favorite in the 2:25 pace, but after two heats darkness compelled postponement. The summary:

2:16 class, pacing; purse, $300.

U. S. Bond, blk. g., by Frank Noble (Howell)	1	1	2	2	1	
Iveta, blk. m., by Gambetta Wilkes (Snyder)	2	8	5	1	3	
Hannis, Jr., br. h., by Hannis (Rhody)	9	2	1	3	5	
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (Swan)	5	5	4	4	2	
Idemont, b. m., (Demarest)	3	3	3	5	4	
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)	7	6	6	6dis		
Little Gem, b. h., (Cherrier)	6	7	dr			
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	4	dr			
Joe Nelson, ch. g., (Kaler)	8	dr				

Time—2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:16¾, 2:18¼, 2:17½.

2:27 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., by Alcyone, (Haleman)	2	2	1	1	1
Millie B., br. m., by Electrite, (Lester)	1	1	2	2	2
G. Loucester's First, b. m., (Hayden)	3	5	5	3	3
Nellie Bell, blk. m., (Davis)	4	3	3	5	4
Red Virgis, b. h., (Cherrier)	5	4	4	4	5

Time—2:26½, 2:23¾, 2:27, 2:27, 2:28¾.

2:25 class, pacing; purse, $300. (Unfinished.)

Drex, blk. g., by Black Day, (Wilson)	2	1			
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Thompson)	1	2			
Thursday, br. m., (Lippincot)	3	3			
Actuary, br. h., (Timmons)	5	4			
Flora A. br. m., (Hart)	4	9			
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Snyder)	7	7			
Watchman, b. m., (Swan)	6	6			
Myrtle H., b. m. (Hill)	9	7			
Kauver, b. h., (Davis)	8	8			

Time—2:18¼, 2:18¼.

THE MORRISTOWN HORSE SHOW.

Large Attendance at the Opening Day —C. F. Bates's Horses Withdrawn.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 6.—The second annual Horse Show of the Morristown Field Club opened this afternoon. There was a large attendance, and many of the patrons of the New York and Long Branch shows were on hand. During the last few days great fears had been felt that the weather would be unfavorable, but this proved not to be the case, as the cool air, combined with the warm sun, made it most comfortable, although wraps and light top coats were not to be despised, especially toward the latter part of the judging.

The horses of Charles F. Bates are much missed from the show, and their absence makes some of the classes rather uninteresting, owing to the lack of high-class competition. Mr. Bates withdrew his crack horses owing to his objection to one of the Judges, who he asserts ruled against him at the Long Branch show.

The Judges were H. K. Bloodgood, W. H. Catlin, G. Jason Waters, H. I. Herbert, E. C. Lamontagne, Thomas H. Maitland, Edward Clark, Morton W. Smith, Joseph Agostini, C. E. Quintin, A. Belmont Purdy, and J. D. Cheever.

The following is the summary:

Pairs of roadsters shown to wagons.—First prize, W. F. Tomkins's Mary Hanford and Lady Carr, bay mares, fifteen hands, and two years old; M. Plum's chestnut and black mares, May and June, second; De Witt C. Flanagan's bay mares Little Belle and Martha B., third.

Hackney stallions, three years old or over, shown in hand.—First prize, Richard F. Carman's black Lancer; R. F. Carman's brown Eclipse, second.

Harness horse over 14.1 and under 15 hands shown to vehicle, horse only to count—First prize, Carmandale Stock Farm's unnamed bay gelding; Gregory & Co.'s mare Duchess second.

Harness horses under 15.2 shown to runabouts—First prize, Annandale Stable's bay mare Miss Minch; E. T. H. Talmage's bay gelding Victor second.

Ladies' Saddle Horses—First prize, the Annandale Stable's The Bird; Charles Dudgeon's gray gelding Naboclish second.

Mares and geldings, over 15.3, shown to rig, horse only counting.—First prize, R. F. Carman's gr. m. Marie; R. F. Carman's b. g. Walsingham, second; Robert W. Cumming's Artist, third.

Horses over 14 hands and under 15.1, shown to appropriate carriage, horses counting 30 per cent., rig the same, harness 20 per cent., and servant's livery the same.—First prize, Mrs. John M. Shaw's ch. m. Flossie; Mrs. Charles M. Chapman's Tuck, second.

Hunters Capable of Carrying 190 Pounds, After Hounds.—First prize, J. Holloway's gray gelding Graylock; Hart Brothers's roan gelding Richmond, second.

Four-in-Hands.—First prize, Richard F. Carman's four; William Salomon's four, second.

Tandem Class, Horses of 14.3.—First prize, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin's bay gelding Nip and Tuck; C. Hathaway's Stanton and Erie, second.

Callahan Gets the Fight.

The star attraction at the Greenwood Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, last night, was a twenty-five-round bout between "Tim" Callahan of Philadelphia and George Monroe of New York. They met at 115 pounds. Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia was the referee, and he announced that it had been agreed that there should be a decision. The boys set a fast pace and fought the limit. Callahan punished Monroe severely and got the decision.

GOLFING AT ST. ANDREW'S

Many Good Players in the Two Contests Forced to Retire.

REID AND MENZIES STILL IN

Sands and Tyng Numbered Among the Defeated Ones—Consolation Foursome Will Be Finished To-day.

More than half the golfers who qualified for the St. Andrew's Cup and the consolation foursome trophy in the first round of the St. Andrew's Golf Club's tournament Wednesday, were forced to retire from the contest yesterday. It was a day of sifting out. The two rounds played in each event cut the number of sixteen for the chief trophy down to four, and the same number of pairs is left in the foursome match.

The latter event will be finished to-day, the survivors for the semi-final round this morning being Harry Holbrook, St. Andrew's, and J. F. Talmage. Tuxedo, who will play Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, while the other match will be played by D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, and G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, against C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, and John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County.

Kane and Chadwick had a narrow victory. Their opponents in the afternoon were John C. Ten Eyck, President of the club, and W. S. Edey of the Westchester Country Club. The game was tied on the home hole, and the victors won the odd hole by a single stroke.

In the semi-final round for the big cup, John Reid, Jr., the Yale golfer, will play W. L. Thompson of Morris County and F. W. Menzies of the home club will meet A. L. Norris of Dyker Meadow, Brooklyn. Reid is entered from the St. Andrew's Club. He first beat J. B. Upham by five up and three to play. Then he defeated A. De Witt Cochrane by seven up and six to play. In his match with Upham, Reid played out the entire round and made the low score of 83 strokes, within one of his record on the previous day, when he won the President's Cup. His score is:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's—										
Out	6	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	42
In	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	6	4	41
Total										83

J. N. Steele, Jr., who is scratch man at his Nutley club, but who has not been seen prominently in open tournaments, furnished a surprise by defeating W. H. Sands, the three years' champion of the St. Andrew's Club. Sands was very weak at putting, and that practically lost him the game. Steele was not so successful in the afternoon, when he met F. W. Menzies, who was beaten by four up and three to play. The scores are:

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—										
Out	6	5	5	4	5	7	5	3	6	46
In	6	4	4	6	7	3	—			30
Total, 15 holes										76
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—										
Out	7	3	6	7	4	7	6	3	7	50
In	4	4	5	7	7	3	—			30
Total, 15 holes										80

In the morning Menzies had a hot game with the former Morris County champion, James A. Tyng, and after finishing even at the eighteenth hole, the St. Andrew's golfer got the nineteenth by a stroke, giving him the necessary victory. The scores are:

F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's—										
Out	6	5	7	5	5	5	7	3	6	49
In	5	4	4	5	7	3	5	6	4	43
Total										92
James A. Tyng, Morris County—										
Out	5	3	5	6	6	5	5	5	7	47
In	5	4	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	43
Total										90

Odd hole—Menzies, 5; Tyng, 6.

A still longer contest, requiring twenty-one holes, was played between W. L. Thompson of Morris County and R. C. Watson, Jr., of Westbrook, the former at last getting a hard-earned victory. The summary of events in the various rounds:

St. Andrew's Cup.—First match play round—W. L. Thompson, Morris County, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, up, (21 holes;) Arthur Schroeder, Montclair, beat W. Murray, Alleghany, 5 up and 4 to play; A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's, beat A. G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow, by default; John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, beat J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 3 to play; J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, beat W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 3 to play; F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 4 up and 3 to play; A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow, beat C. S. Ransom, Albany, 2 up and 1 to play; John Smith, Powelton, beat J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Round—Thompson beat Schroeder, 5 up and 4 to play; Reid beat Cochrane, 7 up and 6 to play; Menzies beat Steele, 4 up and 3 to play; Norris beat Smith, 3 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Foursomes.—First match play round: Maturin Ballou, Agawam, and H. W. Slocum, Staten Island, beat R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's, and L. T. Hildreth, St. Andrew's, 4 up and 3 to play; Harry Holbrook, St. Andrew's, and J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo, drew a bye; John C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's, and W. S. Edey, Westchester, beat O. J. Thompson, Alleghany, and Arthur McClane, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 1 to play; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, and Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, beat Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, and Amory P. Hodges, Rockaway, 3 up and 2 to play; C. F. Watson, Morris County, and J. A. Wright, St. Andrew's, drew a bye; D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, and G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat George E. Armstrong, Staten Island, and J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo, 3 up and 2 to play; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook and John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County, beat W. R. Innis, St. Andrew's, and C. L. Clark, Jr., Englewood, 4 up and 3 to play; W. E. Adriance, Dutchess County, and C. L. Perkins, Rockaway, drew a bye.

Second round—Holbrook and Talmage beat Ballou and Slocum, 1 up; Kane and Chadwick beat Ten Eyck and Edey, 1 up, (19 holes;) Kingsley and Tiffany beat Watson and Wright, 8 up and 7 to play; Tappin and Blair beat Adriance and Perkins, 2 up.

Mrs. Sloane's Colorado Charity.

Denver Letter to Atlanta Journal.

There are now several very large institutions here for the care of people with weak lungs who have come to drink in the ozone of this altitude, among them one that is run by Episcopal ministers. It is called The Home, and is fostered principally by Episcopalians. Many prominent New York Episcopalians have contributed to the building of The Home, among them Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the wife of the rich carpet merchant, who is said to have given the munificent sum of $40,000 for the maintenance of this institution. It has cost over $300,000 to date, and is still supported from year to year by the generosity of rich Episcopalians over the country, principally in the East. The founder of this home was the Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, a graduate of Yale, from Vermont. While philanthropic as an institution, there is a small charge for patients at The Home. He commenced the work about five years ago, and it is still far from complete, as he has planned among other things a beautiful chapel, where divine services can be held at all times.

PARISIAN COSTUMES EXHIBITED.

Many Beautiful Creations Seen at James McCreery & Co.'s Store.

Illustrations of many of the gowns and costumes that have taken the Parisians by storm have been on exhibition at the Twenty-third Street store of James McCreery & Co. for the last two days. The occasion was the opening of the Fall and Winter lines in costumes, gowns, wraps, cloaks, and the like, and the beautiful combinations of the finest textures have been admired by thousands of visitors.

An object of attraction for many was a peignoir, valued at $375, of white crepe, hand painted, with designs of roses. The skirt is hung with heavy silk guipure, painted with the roses in festoons, and trimmed with mink-tail fur. The front opens to disclose a petticoat of white satin. The sleeves are very large and are also adorned with painted roses.

A reception gown by Sara Mayer, Paris, is of black and white satin, Pekin stripe, the skirt bordered with violets, and trimmed with Chantilly lace flounces in two rows, with feather edging. The bodice has demi-sleeves, with the feather trimming. The corsage of violet silk opens over a chemisette of the Pekin stripe of satin and white tulle. The upper part of the half sleeve droops decidedly over the shoulder, and the belt is fastened with silver buckles. This costume sells for $375.

A beautiful evening gown from Paris, selling for $400, is of brocaded liberty satin, the skirt with very deep insertion of lace appliqued with white chiffon and spangles. The low bodice is trimmed with pink velvet and white tulle, with very drooping sleeves of pink velvet, and is crossed over with liberty satin and net.—Adv.

CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT OFF.

Hawthorne Club Announces It Cannot Hold the Contest.

The much-advertised fight between Corbett and McCoy, which was scheduled to take place in Buffalo Oct. 15, has been declared off. W. B. Gray, the representative of the Hawthorne Athletic Club, met George Considine yesterday afternoon and announced that the club was ready to give up, since the principals could not agree and there was no chance of holding the contest in Buffalo. Considine said Corbett was willing to sign new articles of agreement and meet McCoy Oct. 15, the date set, but the Hawthorne Athletic Club representative refused to have anything more to do with the fighters.

It leaked out at the meeting that McCoy had not deposited $2,500 with "Al" Smith when the first articles were signed, Corbett's forfeit being the only money in the hands of the stakeholder. The latter, however, had a letter indorsed by the Hawthorne Athletic Club, which was at that time considered as good as a forfeit, and therefore $2,000 which the club advanced to Corbett for training expenses will be retained by him as the club's forfeit money for its inability to pull off the fight. Corbett said he would give McCoy twenty-four hours in which to accept his challenge to fight before any reputable club, after which he was prepared to meet any of the heavyweight championship aspirants.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Second Battalion of the 169th Spends the Day at the Ranges.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment spent yesterday on the shooting ranges at Creedmoor. Capt. Giles Rae was in command of the battalion, which embraced Companies B, D, G, H, and I, numbering 122 officers and men. The scores of those who qualified as marksmen follow:

PISTOL RANGE.

Capt. W. McMoran, Company G, 19, 15—34; Lieut. M. Sisk, Company B, 19, 17—36.

RIFLE RANGE.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Sergt. E. M. Maher, 15, 18—33; Orderly Sergt. E. J. Reardon, 17, 16—33.

COMPANY B.—J. Adrian, 19, 14—33; J. J. Clarke, 20, 10—30; F. Degman, 18, 15—33; N. Duffy, 21, 9—30; J. T. Kenny, 19, 11—30; B. Mooney, 17, 16—33; J. J. Watson, 20, 13—33.

COMPANY D.—F. Anderson, 20, 11—31; P. J. Connally, 19, 15—34; F. Fields, 15, 15—30; J. J. Ledwith, 19, 18—37; W. Mullcahy, 18, 15—33; E. Ostheimer, 15, 17—32; T. Wendeend, 15, 16—31.

COMPANY G.—W. Barlow, 19, 17—36; J. J. Boland, 16, 16—32; H. Cohen, 20, 11—31; J. Dillon, 19, 15—34; M. G. Frawley, 16, 16—32; E. M. Kirkpatrick, 16, 17—33; C. J. Tierney, 17, 14—31; F. Woods, 18, 15—33.

COMPANY H.—Sergt. H. Lundberg, 17, 14—31; Corp. P. O'Leary, 21, 19—40; J. Hall, 17, 13—30; E. Kiss, 15, 16—31; J. Mahoney, 16, 17—33; W. Mead, 18, 17—35.

COMPANY I.—Sergt. P. C. Barry, 18, 15—33; M. Buddenhagen, 15, 15—30; A. C. Cashman, 16, 15—31; W. Hedeman, 17, 15—32; J. Heely, 18, 16—34; L. K. Kessler, 16, 18—34; J. Mahr, 17, 18—35; D. O. Lehry, 15, 17—32; G. S. Schaefer, 15, 15—30; J. Siebold, 17, 15—32.

COMPANY K.—D. Byrne, 15, 17—32.

VOLLEY.

	No. Men.	B'lls.	Cen-tres.	In-ners.	Out-ers.	Total.
Company B	8	5	6	13	8	32
Company D	26	6	17	22	15	60
Company G	4	1	1	8	7	20
Company H	39	3	7	9	12	31
Company I	19	1	4	21	20	46

Five officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment also qualified on the pistol range as marksmen. Their scores are:

Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Staff, 20, 16—36.
Capt. S. G. Honey, Company B, 17, 15—32.
Capt. J. L. Fornachon, Company H, 21, 13—34.
Capt. E. Mara, Company G, 17, 16—33.
Lieut. C. A. Booth, Company G, 17, 14—31.

PAINTED THE HORSE YELLOW.

Faithful Animal of a Jersey City Ice, Coal, and Wood Dealer Receives a Brilliant Coat.

Jersey City detectives have been kept busy for a week seeking an animal painter, and it was announced yesterday that they had found her in the person of Mrs. Navelle, who lives at 243 Pine Street, in the city beyond the river. Mrs. Navelle, it is said, follows in the footsteps of Rosa Bonheur, insomuch as she paints horses, but, so far as known, she has not turned her attention to any other kind of live stock. Her masterpiece so far is the realistic painting o fa horse belonging to James Weber, an ice, coal, and wood dealer of 164 Monitor Street. The animal stood for this painting without the consent of the owner, and that unappreciative gentleman set the detectives on the artist's trail.

The horse until a week ago was a beautiful sorrel, and drew a wagon of a pale-green hue. Weber took great pride in both the wagon and horse. As his stable was largely occupied with coal and wood, he kept the horse and cart in the stable of Isaac Gilbert, at 243 Pine Street, Jersey City. In the dwelling next to Gilbert's stable lived his sister-in-law, Mrs. Navelle, who, it is said, conceived a violent dislike of both Weber's horse and cart. It is supposed that some flaw in the color scheme of the coal, wood, and ice outfit grated upon her artistic sense, for, according to the statement of Weber's parents, made last night, neither Weber, the horse, nor cart had ever done her a bad turn.

Some time ago Weber went to the stable to feed him. His wagon had changed in one night from a pea green to a bright golden hue. He rapidly ran over in his mind a list of his enemies and debtors for ice, but could not remember whom he had treated the worst during the recent hot spell. A week ago he went to Gilbert's stable to hitch up. His beautiful sorrel was a memory. He was dazzled instead by a beast resembling the chargers depicted on circus posters. The prevailing color of Weber's horse, the groundwork of the color scheme, so to speak, was a brilliant yellow. The body of the animal suggested the setting of the sun behind a cloud bank in the Indian Ocean, and the interior of Gilbert's stable fairly glowed with the golden reflection. Upon this foundation was laid a pleasing design in blue and red somewhat after the Aubrey Beardsley school. The whole was extremely impressionistic, and if a fault could be found with the work it was that the colors had been laid on too thickly. The tail especially, done in gold, was with every swish sending showers of yellow paint about the stable.

Weber sat down on a bucket of oats and wept. He presently perceived that his horse was also in agony by reason of the turpentine contained in the paint. He tried to rub the paint off, but it wouldn't come off. The day was warm, and his customers wished ice, so Weber was forced to hit

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DODGING STATE ISSUES.

Col. ROOSEVELT and his supporters avoid State issues as though they were vipers. The concerns of the State of New York were referred to less than half a dozen times in the addresses of the principal speakers at the Carnegie Hall meeting. Ex-Minister WOODFORD made a mere passing allusion to the canal frauds. President Low said if anybody was at fault in canal management Col. ROOSEVELT could be trusted to punish him. The candidate himself said not one word about the great business affairs which he asks the people to put into his hands, except where, as a part of his war talk, he declared it to be the duty of the State to foster the National Guard and the Naval Militia. Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF alone ventured to discuss State issues soberly, seriously, and with an effort to convince the minds of his audience. It was the only speech from which any citizen of New York who was present at the meeting could have got the slightest information as to what the Republicans have done in the past or intend to do in the future in administering the affairs of the Commonwealth. It was the only speech which was not an affront to the intelligence of the electorate.

No Gubernatorial campaign in the history of the State save this one was ever opened by such a meeting. The keynote was sounded there, and it rang out so true to pitch in every speech save that of WOODRUFF, who was probably not put down as a serious speaker, that we must conclude that the managers of the Republican campaign have agreed to steer clear of the real issues we are fighting about and keep up a great cry about National affairs, with which the Governor of the State of New York has nothing to do.

Let us do Col. ROOSEVELT full justice. He did say this: "When I deal with any public servant I shall not be very patient with him if he lacks capacity, and short indeed will be his shrift if he lacks integrity." That has the right ring. Nobody expected anything else of THEODORE ROOSEVELT until in his speech of acceptance the other day he declared that the record made by the Republican administration in this State was a guarantee that the Republican Party can be trusted upon all questions affecting the rights, interests, and liberty of the citizens of New York. That is a sweeping and complete indorsement. It binds ROOSEVELT, if he is elected, to leave PAYN and ALDRIDGE in undisturbed possession of their offices. If BLACK'S administration is so ideally perfect of course his successor will find neither sharks nor rascals in the public service.

Seek where we may in the speeches of ROOSEVELT, of Low, and of CHOATE for some light on State questions, we find only National issues thrust to the fore with a calculated emphasis and unanimity. Col. ROOSEVELT assures us that we must have a larger navy. Will it be built at Albany, with State money? We turn to the report of his speech for his views on the starchless civil service law of Gov. BLACK and we are told that "where our flag has once floated there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery," that we must not vote for those who favor any form of fiat money, and that we shall have to increase the army.

From Mr. Low we do get a discussion of State issues. Here it is:

"But I promised to speak upon State issues. I think that Mr. CROKER'S intimacy with the Prince of WALES [laughter] must be making him very exclusive. [Laughter.] I thought that WARD MCALLISTER had figured it down pretty fine when he said there were only 400 in old New York that were the thing. But Mr. CROKER seems to believe that in the whole Democracy of the State of New York there is only a single family that is just the thing, [laughter and applause;] either this, or he has taken The World 'Court Circular' too seriously, and feels called upon to establish a royal family of VAN WYCKS. [Laughter and applause.] I wonder if he has a third VAN WYCK up his sleeve. [Laughter.]

"But they say Col. ROOSEVELT is not eligible. [Laughter.] How they wished he wasn't. [Laughter and applause.] Well, he is a good deal more eligible, in my judgment, than Mr. CROKER is to be boss of Tammany Hall. He spends more of his time in this country. [Laughter and applause.] It is true that both of them spent their Summer of 1898 upon an island, [laughter,] but Mr. ROOSEVELT rode his own horses. [Great applause and cheers.] That is, he rode until he saw his men in danger; then he got off his horse and led them on foot. [Applause.] * * *

"But then the Democrats say if he is eligible, then he is a tax dodger. Well, I don't think it follows. Certainly he was not a bullet dodger, [applause,] and I should be slow to believe it of any man who bared his breast to the enemy that he was prepared to dodge taxes which were honestly due. * * *

"Well, the Democrats say that the canals have been mismanaged. How do they know? [Laughter.] Only because a commission appointed by Gov. BLACK [applause] has told them all that any of us know."

This, men and brethren, is the President of Columbia College. A string of quips, and then a reference to the Saratoga platform pledge to correct canal wrongs if any were found, a prediction that the National Guard will be better cared for by a Colonel of Volunteers than by a Supreme Court Judge, and an ambiguous reference to the Metropolitan elections law as a matter about which Republicans are divided. Last year Mr. Low's supporters discussed city issues with some vigor and stuck to them even when assured by Mr. PLATT that Bryanism was the great issue. PLATT still insists that National issues are paramount, and President Low this year agrees with him.

We take leave to doubt whether the Carnegie Hall meeting and the speeches there uttered made any votes for Col. ROOSEVELT. We presume there are a great many thousand intelligent and independent voters in the State whose minds are at present open to conviction as between ROOSEVELT and VAN WYCK. Evidence that these voters can be won to the support of the Republican candidate by talking about the bravery of our troops at San Juan, about maintaining the flag wherever it has been planted, about fiat money, and the increase of the army and navy, and by exhibiting a file of Rough Riders at every grand rally of the party would surprise us very much. There are State issues of grave interest and importance about which the people are thinking and talking. The Republicans dare not discuss these issues. They cannot discuss them without condemning their own party and the administration of their own Governor. So they put ALDRIDGE on the Campaign Committee, get ROOSEVELT to say that the record of BLACK'S administration is a guarantee that the Republicans can be trusted by every citizen, and then begin loudly and all together to talk about the war, the McKinley Administration, and the currency.

We have no idea what speakers the Democrats intend to put into the field. But they must be a poor lot if they can't win ten independent votes to every one the Republicans win by discussing issues wholly foreign to the duties and policy of the Governor of the State of New York.

THE REAL CONFLICT IN THE FAR EAST.

The report that Lord SALISBURY is about to agree with the Russian Government upon the demarkation of British and Russian "spheres" in China may be premature, but it agrees only too well with the predictions of keen observers in England. It is a matter in which the United States has a definite, substantial interest, and that interest is one which our Government can protect if it has the courage and the wisdom, and which it is bound by very grave obligations to protect.

It has been often assumed, especially by Americans who have discussed the question, that extension of territory and political control is the essential object of the various European powers in China. It is, in reality, only a secondary object pursued in the hope of achieving extension of trade. The real conflict in the Celestial Empire is between the two radically different principles on which the extension of trade is sought, principles which may roughly but fairly be defined as free trade and exclusive privilege. Great Britain is the one great nation that at all times and in all parts of the world seeks the establishment of the principle of free trade, and if Lord SALISBURY'S Government were at liberty to-day to apply the policy it deems the best, it would seek nothing short of equal trade opportunities for all throughout the Chinese Empire.

Russia, on the other hand, has so far pursued the policy of exclusive privilege, and there is little evidence of any intention to adopt a broader policy. Russian territory bounds that of China on the north and northeast, and the Russian Government has obtained very important concessions, the exact extent of which is not publicly known, in the northeastern province of Manchuria. These unquestionably include the construction of the trans-Siberian Railway through that province to Port Arthur, giving a harbor open the year round, and practical control of the Province of Shen King, in which Port Arthur lies, and in which, also, the highly important treaty port of Niuchwang is situated. On the opposite border of the empire, at the southeastern corner, lies Tonquin, the possession of Russia's ally, for the time being, France. The commercial and colonial policy of France is substantially the same as that of Russia, and in any emergency which might arise in Pekin, offering an opportunity to influence the Imperial Government with regard to the rights and privileges of foreign nations, Russia and France would probably act together. As affairs now stand, these allied powers must be set down as seeking to apply the principle of exclusive privilege within more or less defined spheres and opposed to the British principle of the "open door" or equal trade opportunities for all.

The third important factor in the situation is Germany. The position of her Government is not clearly defined. Like Russia, Germany is anxious to secure foreign territory to which emigrants may go without ceasing to be German subjects. Like France, she is eager for foreign markets for the products of her active home industries, and has shown some inclination to secure them by conquest. She has acquired a foothold at Kiaochau, in the Province of Shantung, and this acquisition was certainly made in an arbitrary fashion, and was accompanied by concessions that indicated a most grasping temper. At the same time it must be remembered that the Germans are a much more highly developed commercial people than the Russians or the French; that their trade exists and is steadily growing in all parts of the world, and nowhere more rapidly than under the British flag and by the grace of the broad principle it represents; and that, whatever may be the notions of the German Emperor or his Ministers, German merchants know how much better a free hand under any flag is than the most exclusive monopoly within the narrow range of German guns, or German political control. In any division of trade chances in China by "spheres of influence," Germany is at a great disadvantage; under the policy of the "open door" her merchants are bound to get a rich share of all the trade there is or can be.

This, then, is the situation. The real conflict in China is between free trade and monopoly, with Great Britain sustaining the former, Russia and France the latter, and Germany's attitude not settled, while her real interests are with Great Britain. The immediate field of that contest is Northeastern China. In this field especially lie the interests of the United States, since here our export trade, small as it yet is, is rapidly growing; but they are of the same nature throughout the whole empire. As compared with any of the other powers, even Great Britain, the United States has the great advantage that it cannot even be suspected of any designs on Chinese territory. But our business interests there, when we consider the vast possibilities—nay, the certainties—of the future are greater than those of any other nation. By our situation, our resources, energy, skill, organization, we can, if we will, command a dominant share in the commerce of China. The only condition is that that commerce shall be free. It is the plain duty of our Government, by vigilance, enterprise, and firmness at every step, to secure that condition.

THE INDIAN RISING.

It is not likely that we shall know for several days precisely what has happened in Minnesota. But the later reports seem to make it clear that there was no "massacre" of the troops. The soldiers were apparently acting as a "posse" to enforce a civil process against an Indian chief. He and his tribe resisted his arrest, and several soldiers and at least one officer were killed in the attempt to get possession of him.

Of course, there can be but one end to this. Civilization will have its way, the white man's law will be enforced, and the white man's power will be vindicated. The fact that the white man is irresistible had seemed to make its way into the minds of the red men. There can scarcely be a chief within the borders of the United States who is not aware of it, who does not know that it is better for him and for his tribe to yield to the inevitable than to be crushed in a futile attempt to resist it. That is what makes the rising so striking. It is "a bolt out of the blue." We had all come to consider that the extermination of the Indian, as a human being who will not work and hence is out of place in an industrial age and country, had advanced so far that there was no danger of an Indian war anywhere within our borders. Upon this comfortable notion descends with a great shock the announcement that a tribe is actually on the warpath within our borders and that not in one of what are still our Territories, but in one of the United States, a State furnished "with all the modern improvements," with clubs and trolley cars innumerable, and steel-framed sky-scrapers. It is very disconcerting.

We repeat that the ultimate issue of the rising cannot be at all doubtful. Civilization will prevail, soon and finally. FITZ JAMES STEPHEN says of modern society that in it a criminal may occasionally overpower an isolated policeman, just as a dwarf might for a time and under favorable circumstances "hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand." That is all there is, or can be, in an Indian rising at this day.

The present case is the more pitiable because it seems clear that these Indians have a real grievance. Congress has refused to compensate them, to the extent of $35,000, for the improvements they have made upon the lands to which they cling, while ordering them to quit those lands. Accordingly, and animated by a real resentment of real injustice, they have risen in revolt, and have already done far more mischief than $35,000 would pay for. Now that they have risen they must be put down. But when they have been put down, common justice and decency demand that Congress should make them compensation for their improvements. Possibly the rising was needed to call attention to the injustice with which they have been treated.

DREYFUS AND GERMANY.

There is a very serious aspect to the announcement that Gen. LAMBERT of the French Army accuses Col. SCHWARZKOPPEN, the former Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Paris, of reviving the Dreyfus case. The cable does not tell us what facts or arguments the French officer adduces to make good his charge. No facts are publicly known which tend to bear it out. The German General Staff and the German Government have maintained, so far as is known, an attitude of complete and discreet reticence about the whole business.

Many rumors have been flying, as is naturally the case when an affair properly public is transacted in privacy. One of these rumors is that the Kaiser offered to the court-martial which condemned DREYFUS his personal assurance that no military representative of Germany had had any dealings with DREYFUS. This rumor is evidently not consistent with the other rumor that it was not Germany but Russia with which "the traitor" dealt, whoever the traitor may have been. But if the court-martial did receive, and declined to accept, the German Emperor's personal assurance of the innocence of DREYFUS, so far as Germany was concerned, the fact would make plausible the plea that to reopen the case or to publish the proceedings would "compromise the national defense."

But Gen. LAMBERT'S accusation is far more mischievous than would be a mere refusal to revise the case. He very distinctly "compromises the national defense" in so far as that defense would be compromised by picking a quarrel with Germany. There is, on the face of the matter, no reason whatever why the name of a former Military Attaché of Germany in Paris should be brought into the discussion. There is not the slightest presumption in favor of the charge, and even if the charge were true and established, it would be politically most inadvisable to bring it forward. Why then is it brought forward?

The answer to this question is equally obvious and discreditable. The charge is brought forward for the purpose of throwing the French people off the true scent. The true scent leads straight to the headquarters of the French Army. The "honor of the army" is in a very bad way. The reputation of the General Staff and of the Ministry of War is already gone. The object of those who have been accomplices in the proceedings by which DREYFUS has been unjustly condemned, unjustly whether or not he is in fact guilty, must be to divert attention from their own conduct. It cannot be denied that an accusation against the German Army is about as promising a diversion as could be devised. It is an accusation easy to make, difficult to disprove, and calculated to excite the French people, with their predisposition to believe anything and everything that is injurious to Germany. But at the same time it is so very perilous an enterprise to excite the French people against Germany that a resort to it seems to be a shift of extreme desperation. Any Frenchman who takes action calculated to make active the French enmity toward Germany incurs a responsibility that is really frightful.

CONDITIONS AND CONSEQUENCES.

Gen. WHEELER is a man whose honesty is as undoubted as his courage, and it would be almost as difficult to imagine as to suspect any motive he could have for attempting to "whitewash" the Administration or its Secretary of War. There is, however, widespread surprise at the sort of testimony which the veteran has given before that absurd committee in Washington, and people are pondering deeply on the mystery of how a soldier so well informed and well intentioned can deduce from unquestioned facts conclusions so utterly at variance with those which he was expected to reach.

It may assist to a solution of this problem if people remember in what circumstances it was that Gen. WHEELER studied war and formed the standards by which he judges whether or not the Commissaries, Quartermasters, and Surgeons of to-day have done as well as they could. The Confederate States fought a desperate battle against heavy odds. Their troops underwent great and constant hardships of every sort. They did so uncomplainingly because they understood the conditions and appreciated that hunger and raggedness and the lack of medicines and care were the necessities and inevitabilities of their service.

What Gen. WHEELER forgets, perhaps, is that 1898 is not 1864, and that a little foreign war is not a great civil war. Would he and the men he formerly had have endured as uncomplainingly as they did if the Government for which they fought had possessed limitless wealth and boundless resources? We think not—are sure not.

To suffer and die for his country is a soldier's duty, but it is not his duty to suffer needlessly and to die needlessly. It is very likely that our forces in Cuba were better supplied in every way than were, at times, either the Union or Confederate troops, but that is far from proving that they were not the victims of incompetency and neglect.

The theory that Gen. WHEELER is judging the Administration and its conduct of the war by inadmissible standards finds strong confirmation in the fact that, just after he had "praised all the supply departments, saying that they were actuated by zeal and intelligence," he was moved to add as a ground of commendation that "the mortality among the Spanish troops was quite equal to that among the American soldiers." That is a statement truly astounding. There is no need to discuss it, or to do more than call attention to the light which it throws upon the whole of Gen. WHEELER'S testimony.

Bishop TUTTLE of Missouri is evidently a man of courage surpassing even that of the fiercest jingoes and the most ambitious "imperialists." Addressing the Episcopal Council at Washington, he not only advised the Church to follow the flag immediately to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but he told her to get ready for journeyings more extensive still. "And if," he declared, "the forceful logic of events that we wot of carry the flag into prominence over other regions yet"—he had just mentioned Hawaii and the whole of both the Indies—"go ye there, too, and bide and work and help and save." Here's a spacious Bishop for you! Why, he's moving faster than Generals, Admirals, or even editors.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

A Denver Justice of the Peace, Reynolds by name, has made himself particularly popular with Colorado women. He always omits the word "obey" from the marriage service.

* * *

Death from sunstroke in October marks one of the freaks of our peculiar climate. That was the cause of the sudden death of a woman on a street in Akron, Ohio, on Monday.

* * *

Texas has an Old Settlers' Association so prosperous that it has bought a thirty-acre tract of land for a permanent meeting-place. There is a grove, and there is to be a handsome home to be used as a place for their reunions.

* * *

One of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, at least, has found that posing is no longer profitable. He has taken his Colonel's advice and returned to work in his old position as a freight conductor on the Santa Fé Road in Texas. John T. Carroll is his name, and he was a good soldier.

* * *

An eccentric Kansan has erected a novel monument to the memory of his roving son. It is an old-fashioned traveling bag, modeled in marble, and mounted on a sandstone base. The satchel bears the name of the dead boy and the words, "Here is where he stopped last."

* * *

All North Georgia is excited over the annual horse-swappers' convention, which begins at Gainesville Oct. 11, and continues three days. Over 5,000 horses will probably change owners during this essentially Southern convention, which is the greatest event of the year in that vicinity.

* * *

Robert Rennert, the hotel proprietor who recently died in Baltimore, was the organizer of the unique "Bread and Butter Club," at whose annual dinners neither bread nor butter was served. Their banquets were the gastronomic events of the year in the city of terrapin, oysters, crabs, and canvas-back ducks.

* * *

For some reason that does not appear in the papers filed, the Ludlow (Ky.) Board of Education refused to give to Anna Mehornay an annual report containing her standing in her studies for the term and the year. She is a candidate for a position as school teacher, and says this action has injured in the opinion of the School Trustees. Therefore she has sued the members of the Board for $5,000 damages, and has asked for a mandamus compelling them to give her the copy of the report to which she is entitled.

* * *

If the provisions of the will of Col. Joseph M. Bennett of Philadelphia stand, the University of Pennsylvania will have an endowment for its women's department—which will probably be called Bennett College—greater than that of either Radcliffe at Harvard or Barnard at Columbia. The property left the university is worth something more than $500,000, and includes the Chestnut Street Opera House. The race track owned by the Colonel is left to the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage. Will the Methodists continue to manage the Gentleman's Driving Park?

ROOSEVELT AND STATE ISSUES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a waste of time for the independent press to be urging Col. Roosevelt to conduct his campaign for Governor of New York State on "State issues"? Col. Roosevelt is a man of varied resources, but why ask of him the impossible? How can he demand "reforms" in State affairs when he is the "old man's" candidate, and the "old man's" platform distinctly declared that Gov. Black's administration had been "wise, statesmanlike, and patriotic"? Does not the veriest child know that Col. Roosevelt was selected as the candidate this time by Platt for the precise purpose of obscuring state issues? Canal frauds? Perish the thought—"What we need is a large army and navy," shouts the Rough Rider—Payn, Aldridge & Co. ought to hold public office? Idle imaginings of disappointed opponents—"The crying issue of the hour is a broader foreign policy," exclaims the picturesque hero of San Juan, with his crown of Rough Riders in the background and the public (oh, so easily gulled!) wildly applauding.

Can any New Yorker be so sordid and selfish as to worry about the administration of State affairs here, when the sufferings of the natives of the Philippines so much more loudly demand our statesmen's attention? What influence Col. Roosevelt will have as Governor of New York State in directing a foreign policy, or settling the affairs of the Philippines, nobody, of course, knows now, except Platt. That astute statesman is not "giving away" anything just now, but if he is only able to keep "State issues" out of this campaign, and "war issues" well to the front until he can land his candidate in the Gubernatorial chair, he will let the future take care of itself. Of course, we all regret to find Col. Roosevelt, whom we have always hitherto respected, and in whom there is still much to admire, lending himself to such a disreputable game—but then the Governor's office is a big prize, by which, alas! many men would be tempted. E. H. S.

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

FOR GEN. STERNBERG TO ANSWER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Gen. Sternberg seems willing to answer questions, and has already allowed himself to be interviewed a number of times, perhaps he can tell us why, if he approved of women nurses, he so absolutely refused to give his consent to their presence in Cuba. The facts of the case are exactly as follows, as I was one of the interested persons:

A number of members of the Red Cross Society, men and women, came down to Washington in May last and requested permission of the Surgeon General to establish a field hospital as near Santiago as possible, their plan, as given in full to Gen. Sternberg, was to go down in advance of our army, on the Red Cross ship, and put the hospital in perfect order, with women nurses as well as men, so that it would be in condition for immediate use when the troops landed, even before any battle was fought, in case of sudden illness or accident among our soldiers. When the fighting commenced, if the hospital was not in the proper location the whole force of the Red Cross would turn to and move it where the wounded were, so that in place of those awful five or six miles over which the wounded men traveled before aid could be given, relief would have been within a few rods. This proposition was absolutely declined by Gen. Sternberg, who said he would not allow women in camp, that they were hysterical, no matter how highly trained, &c. He further stated that the Hospital Corps were more than enough to care for the sick and wounded.

Knowing as we did that these men were without training, except of the most elementary kind, we wondered greatly, but held our peace and departed. We all know what happened after San Juan Hill—the lives sacrificed, the utterly needless suffering which a near-by, fully equipped hospital would have prevented.

In June, I think was the date, Dr. James Kerr, the leading Surgeon of the City of Washington, went to the Surgeon General and offered his services and those of some ten or eleven younger Surgeons under him, absolutely without pay, to care for the wounded men. He asked for nothing, I am told, but the permission of the Surgeon General to establish himself and his corps in Cuba, as near the line of battle as possible. His assistants were perfectly willing to act as litter bearers, if necessary, as well as nurses. This offer was promptly declined on the ground again that the medical officers could attend to all the wounded without difficulty, and that the nursing (?) of the Hospital Corps—men, ignorant, most of them, of the first principles of surgical nursing—would be more than sufficient.

The men who laid all night out in the pouring, drenching rain, with open wounds unattended, waiting their turn for examination by the one overworked and exhausted medical officer on duty—what would their verdict be, do you think?

There must have been in the mind of the Surgeon General some reason for these two horrible mistakes. Will he not give it to us? We have all known him as a kindly, amiable gentleman, an undoubted expert in bacteriology, and of some prominence in scientific matters, even if somewhat lacking in executive ability. Surely he cannot be so obstinate, so cruel, to the extent thus shown. In justice to himself we await his reply with deep interest and attention.

A. H. G.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

DISAGREES WITH DR. DE COSTA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to go on record with those who believe undue importance has been given to the Rev. Dr. De Costa's recent sermon from the apparent text that irreligious people increase in these United States. Those who know Dr. De Costa must remember his periodical outbursts of sensational pessimism, and his opinion that the world is upside down. These verbal volcanos are startling, but harmless. Just where the reverend gentleman secured his statistics to show the alleged numerical superiority of the Baptists over those of his own church denomination would be interesting to ascertain before sharing his fears. Surely the religious world is not so black as he paints it. There are facts and figures to prove more Christianity every day, more money given the Church, and a larger army of noble, self-sacrificing workers everywhere. Dr. De Costa's apprehensions do not help the cause, albeit his greatest influence must be with superficially informed, unthinking people. Meanwhile there is not the slightest cause for distress or discouragement concerning the Episcopal Church, outside the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where Dr. De Costa is rector.

AN INDIGNANT CHURCHMAN.

Milford, Penn., Oct. 5, 1898.

Food for the Tropics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much of the advice which you give in an editorial of the 4th instant concerning health in the tropics is sound, but you are in error therein where you counsel the consumption of acid fruits like oranges, limes, and tamarinds. These should not be eaten except in small quantity and at long intervals, and are best avoided altogether, because they tend to deprive the blood of that alkalinity which, according to the best authorities, is absolutely necessary to good health.

You are also wrong in advising against bananas. These contain no free acid, and when fully ripe or properly cooked constitute one of the most nourishing and most healthful foods for the tropics or elsewhere. Moreover, this prohibition is at variance with your injunction to eat as the natives eat, for bananas are one of their staple foods.

A liberal allowance of lean meat, poultry, eggs, and fish, together with a moderate amount of farinaceous and fatty food, is the best diet for the tropics, but there, as elsewhere, the adult, if he wishes to maintain good health, must irrigate his system daily by drinking not less than four pints of water during the twenty-four hours.

JOHN R. WATERS.

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

A "DAY NURSERY" IN NEED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask the aid of your valuable paper in making known the needs of a "day nursery" situated at 590 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and now in danger of having to close its doors for lack of funds? It was started last March, in a very economical way, and since that time has cared for from twelve to twenty children daily, whose mothers are obliged to work out by the day, and who, if it were not for this place, would be shut up in one or two rooms or left in the street.

Although the "nursery" is greatly appreciated by the poor mothers, we find it almost impossible to get any money. As we feed the children, clothe them if necessary, and have them well cared for, money of course is a prime necessity. Will not some one reading this help us? We are entirely non-sectarian. It is the only place of the kind above the bridge. Is it not a pity to have to close the doors of such a worthy charity as this when a little timely aid would save it?

Any one wishing to see what is being done will be cordially welcomed at any time they may choose to visit the nursery. I trust this appeal will not be in vain.

SECRETARY OF "THE DAY NURSERY."

590 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

An Appropriate Symbol.

"Snagsby is a member of the Vegetarian Club, ain't he?"

"I guess he is. I notice he wears an eighteen-carat badge."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fast Time in a Slow Town.

A young woman who met a polite young man in a street car of this city missed her watch shortly after leaving him. And again we see that politeness always pays.—Philadelphia North American.

When They Are Loud.

Bilkins—Who was it wrote "Actions speak louder than words?"

Harper—I don't know, but I'll bet the thought occurred to him while he was trying to sneak up stairs at 3 o'clock in the morning.—Chicago News.

Wanted Results.

"H'm," said the policeman, "I guess we'll have to investigate this." "No, sir," exclaimed the cynical citizen whose house had been broken into, "I don't want any investigation. What I want is for you to jump in and find out in a hurry who did it."—Washington Star.

Hard on the Reporters.

"I had a strange dream the other night," said the Major.

"What was it?" asked the Young Thing.

"I went to heaven, and as an old newspaper man, was interested in their journal up there. It was a miserable thing; not a well-written story in it, and I told St. Peter so."

"What did he say?"

"He said, 'It's not our fault. We never get any good reporters up here.'"—Philadelphia Press.

MAKE ROOM FOR YANKEE DOODLE.

(The latest version of the National ballad.)

Yankee Doodle's come to town
(The town that's known as Paree)
And there the law he's laying down
In manner far from chary;
"I want more space in this World's Fair,"
He cries, "for my exhibits,
And I will have a proper share
No matter who prohibits!
So get a move on—hustle, hump,
Kick out that pet black poodle—
I've got to spread myself, so jump,
Make room for Yankee Doodle!"

The Frenchmen shrug and dance about
With vain gesticulations;
"Impossible, M'sieur!" they shout,
"Behold, so many nations!"
"Impossible?" yells Uncle Sam,
"You're talking French, I fancy,
That word with me means 'be a clam'—
But I don't parley Francey.
'Impossible'! ridic'lous word,
Fit only for a noodle;
You hear my old, bald-headed bird—
'Make room for Yankee Doodle'!"

"Your fair ground isn't big enough?
Then go and make it bigger!
Let up on all this idle guff,
And show some sort of vigor;
Expropriate the whole of France,
Go buy it, lease it—let it—
I'm here to do my song-and-dance,
And don't you folks forget it!
I've come to greet the century's dawn
Here with the whole caboodle,
But I need space to do it on—
Make room for Yankee Doodle!"

The Powers of Europe, standing by,
See in this Paris scrapping
A parable and a prophecy
Of altered Eastern mapping;
They tumble to the salient fact
That Sam has got a mission,
And for the part he has to act
Must have a big position.
Yes, Yankee Doodle's come to town
With power as well as boodle,
And Europe must, with smile or frown,
Make way for Yankee Doodle!

—J. W. BENGOUGH.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

There Will Be No Great Delay on the Part of Spain in Withdrawing Troops.

BETTER CONDITIONS PROMISED

No Foundation for the Reports that the Spanish Commissioners on the Island Retard the Work in Hand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Since the President sent word to the Cuban Commissioners to arrange the terms of evacuation and dispatch their work, and an opportunity has been afforded for the American Commissioners to impress the necessity of expedition upon the Spanish authorities, the War Department has been advised that there is a manifest disposition to comply, though not without reluctance, to the terms of the protocol and to make arrangements to move the troops out of Cuba.

Acting upon the assumption that the evacuation is to go on steadily, and that there is to be no stop until the last Spanish soldier has departed from the island, appointments are being made of officers to visit points at which it is expected it will be necessary to maintain forces to protect the inhabitants from possible outbreaks of hostility between the Cuban patriots and the Spaniards who were loyal to the Spanish Government, but who are constrained by their ownership of Cuban property to accept the new order of things and remain with the Cubans to keep their property and carry on their business.

The lack of objection to the appointment of United States agents to inspect the points to be garrisoned is accepted as indicating that the Spaniards do not share the inclination at first manifested by Gen. Blanco to persist in resisting the United States.

The reports from Havana, showing that the Commissioners are exchanging compliments and dining at each other's expense, do not look consistent with the sensational reports that they are not approaching an amicable settlement of the terms of evacuation.

If the business goes on as rapidly as it has progressed for a week, it is considered by some War Department officers that the Spanish programme will hurry the United States managers of the occupation, and will really disappoint Gen. Miles, who would fix a later date for occupation than almost any of the army officers here. A medical officer here said to-day that if the occupation was conducted with some of the sense that Gen. Wood has displayed at Santiago, and as promptly, each place occupied by the United States troops would from the moment of the arrival of the troops begin to enjoy a new reputation for health.

Attention will be at once directed to the improvement of the sanitation of the towns, so that as far as practicable the reputation of the lesser cities along the coast for breeding yellow fever will be destroyed by the reformation to be accomplished in one season.

It is not denied at the War Department that there may be United States troops in Cuba long before the Spanish troops have moved out. The troops of the two nations will not be brought together in the same place if that can be avoided, but the towns abandoned by the Spaniards will be taken into possession at once, and the rule of the United States begun immediately.

WE NOW HOLD MANZANILLO.

Col. Ray, with 400 Soldiers, Takes Possession of the Cuban Town—Spaniards Will Leave.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—A dispatch received this morning from Manzanillo announces the arrival there of the steamer Reina de los Angeles, flying the Stars and Stripes, with Col. Henry Ray and 400 United States troops. Col. Ray will receive possession of the city to-morrow.

The Spanish Commissioners have notified the American Commissioners that, owing to a hurricane, the vessels which were sent to Manzanillo have been unable to reach there at the appointed time, which will delay the evacuation of that place by the Spanish troops.

MUCH DISTRESS IN HAVANA.

Difficulty in Obtaining Permits for Burying Bodies of the Poor.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Owing to the vast amount of red tape required to obtain burial permits, many bodies of the poor, picked up in huts and the streets, are left for days unburied, even after they are taken to the cemetery. Two nights ago an old woman died in the middle of the Calzada del Gerro, a street in Havana, about 9 o'clock.

At her head sat her little daughter in the last stages of consumption, her haggard eyes red and swollen with tears. Horse cars run along that thoroughfare, and many persons stopped before the sad picture of distress and death. A purse was made up for the little orphan. Next morning the body was removed—twelve hours after death. This sad and disgraceful incident happened in the principal suburb of the city, where apparently no distress or want exists.

Yellow Fever Among a Ship's Crew.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—W. H. Howes, captain of the bark Maryland, whose owners, Messrs Brown & Miller, and several members of her crew, have succumbed to yellow fever during the last fortnight, died yesterday from the same cause at the hospital here. The disastrous fate that has overtaken so many connected with the vessel should not be taken as an index of the general fever conditions at Havana. The Maryland's case is quite exceptional. She was a prize vessel, and when sold was known to be a fever coffin, no better than a floating pest hole. Some such fate as has overtaken her crew had been anticipated.

Mrs. Sampson Welcomed to Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Last evening Mrs. Sampson, wife of Admiral Sampson, was visited at her cottage at El Vodado by a deputation of ladies representing the best Havana society, who welcomed her to Havana.

ROBERT P. PORTER RETURNS.

Special Commissioner to Cuba Favors Perfect Reciprocity Between the Island and This Country.

Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter returned to this country yesterday on the Ward liner Saratoga, and a few hours afterward went to Washington. Mr. Porter went to Cuba as the representative of President McKinley to study the tariff and financial condition of the country. His report will be handed to the President next week.

Before leaving the dock Mr. Porter said: "I have examined 180 witnesses and taken over 100 statements in Cuba. At the present time I am in favor of admitting cattle to the island free. The present condition of the country people is very distressing. The rainy season is almost over, and it is imperative that the crops for the present year be planted at once. To work the fields the people need cattle, which are very scarce. For one bullock the present Spanish duty is $7.74 and for a small heifer $21.27. In Matanzas they had about 200,000 head of cattle, according to the census of 1898. Now they have less than 5,000.

"Things were much more satisfactory in Santiago than in Havana, because the United States was in control in the first-named city. The great question is not so much the evacuation of Cuba as it is the getting control of the custom house. When we get control of that there will be some chance for prosperity. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods are being held out of the country until the rate of tariff is fixed. This is because the Spanish tariff is about twice as high as that which probably will be fixed by this country, and is augmented by the 20 per cent. war tax.

"One of the most important subjects that came up was the tariff on tobacco. The Cubans say their tobacco is the best in the world and assert that its quantity and

value will be impaired by adulteration if tobacco from this country is admitted to the island."

"What is your opinion of the insurgents?" Mr. Porter was asked.

"I saw those with Gen. Gomez and at the other principal camps," he replied. "The Cubans seem to me to be splendid soldiers, lovers of order, and law-abiding fellows. They will make excellent guards and should be employed as such. They are anxious for peace and work, and are not becoming guerrillas, as a recent report states."

"What is being done in Cuba to-day?"

"Although the high tariff has practically brought things to a standstill," said Mr. Porter, "some small industries, such as rope, twine, and matchmaking, are still going on. I was much pleased to find that in Havana they have an industrial school with 300 pupils, and that they are reaching out and teaching the young men.

"I am not converted to free trade, but I believe that there should be a perfect reciprocity between the island and the United States. Speaking of this matter reminds me of another thing. The Cuban people, strange to say, are pining for the McKinley bill. They point to the locomotives and other machinery as 'the McKinley bill,' and think that if that measure is in force they will get all things they want cheaply.

"The Spaniards are holding on, trying to get all they can out of the customs before they give up the island. They will not get much, as the receipts have dwindled to a mere nothing. Where the customs returns were formerly $30,000,000, last year the Government received only $10,000,000. I believe that with an honest administration and our reduced tariff we will get $40,000,000 a year."

GREAT SUFFERING IN CUBA.

Condition of Natives Said to be Worse Than at Any Time Heretofore.

It was said at the Cuban Junta yesterday that the visit of Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma to Washington had to do with the question of providing relief for the Cubans in the interior of Cuba. According to letters received at the Junta, the condition of the Cubans is worse than at any time heretofore. This is an excerpt from one letter:

"Nobody can form an adequate idea of the horrors of our position. Famine causes more deaths in our ranks than have heretofore the bullets of the enemy. If within a month we do not receive much food, more than one-third of the Cuban Army and of the rural population will cease to exist, and even a month may be too late."

Horatio S. Rubens said yesterday that the present position of the Cubans is worse than that of the reconcentrados. They are in the interior. If they observe the terms of the protocol, they cannot resort to the methods followed during military operations. They must not forage. The Spaniards hold the coast towns, and the tariffs are so high that relief is impossible.

"We have learned," said Mr. Rubens, "that the Spaniards will refuse to admit food supplies through Santa Clara and Matanzas, though it was announced that those ports would be made free. The reports of Capt. Page bear out the statements that the suffering among the Cubans is as intense as ever, and that speedy aid is necessary. The discipline of the Cuban Army may be unable to hold the insurgents in check, and, impelled by suffering, they may take to brigandage. I have faith that the Government at Washington is working strenuously to compel the Spaniards to revoke the present tariff."

SPAIN WILL SPEED THE WORK.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Government, it is asserted, will accelerate to the utmost the return of the Spanish garrisons in Cuba.

SETTLING CUBAN QUESTIONS.

HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Various law points were discussed yesterday by the joint commission, which decided to leave them to the decision of the Paris Peace Commission. The Spanish Commissioners were questioned regarding the armament and equipment of the irregular, provisional, and volunteer troops on the island. Regarding the artillery, some of which is said to have been dismounted, the Spanish Commissioners suggested that the ordnance be appraised and sold, claiming it was to the interest of both countries to save the exorbitant freight and other charges of remounting new guns.

The Spanish steamer Maria Cristina, which sails from here on Oct. 10, will take over 300 officers and their families, in addition to a number of sick soldiers.

The Spanish steamers Monserrat and Colon which are expected here on Oct. 12, will be the next transports to carry troops back to Spain.

Within the next few days steamers which left Spain some time ago should arrive at Cibara, Province of Santiago, and embark the Spanish troops from Holguin and Camaguey.

"GOOD BYE" IS FEEBLE.

A One-Act Piece Presented Before "A Brace of Partridges."

A one-act piece called "Good Bye" was performed for the first time at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, before "A Brace of Partridges." As no mention of it was made on the house bill, people who had gone to see the well advertised English farce must have experienced a good deal of bewilderment in the first half hour of the evening's entertainment, which is a pity, because "Good Bye" is not good enough to bewilder any one with.

"Good Bye," in fact, is a little play quite devoid of originality, brightness, or even reasonableness. Its equivalent for sentiment is sentimentality of an ancient pattern and cheap quality. Its humor is all confined to the vulgarity of a selfish, illiterate cad. It endeavors to interest an audience by showing how a fashionable young woman, on the eve of her marriage to a nobleman she does not love, pays a mild night visit to the chambers of a gentleman she does love, who, thereupon, tells her to go home. Of course, then, there comes a knocking at the door. The betrothed nobleman has followed the betrothed lady. But the upshot is, still, that the lady goes home and is married on the morrow according to the cards, and probably lives happily enough thereafter.

Mr. H. Reeves-Smith and Miss Mabel Lane of Mr. Gilmer's English company acted their parts in this trifle in a forcible but heavy manner, while Mr. Cecil Thornbury was as amusing as anybody could be in the rôle of the interfering and objectionable cad. The other parts were fairly well filled. "A Brace of Partridges" is as lively and funny as ever.

Mr. Hammerstein's New Hall.

The plans for the new concert hall which will be known as the Victoria Concert Hall, and is to be built by Oscar Hammerstein on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, were filed yesterday with Building Commissioner Brady. They call for a structure four stories in height, built of light brick, with a façade, in the Colonial style, and with a balcony at the second story. The building will have a frontage of 100 feet 4 inches on Seventh Avenue, and a depth of 131 feet. There are to be two balconies, the first of which is to be devoted exclusively to private boxes. An entirely new feature in this country in the construction of this concert hall will be two promenades on either side of the parquet floor, which will open on the large lobby at the entrance. The seating capacity will be as follows: First floor, 522; box tier, 110; balcony, 395; total, 1,027. It is estimated that the new concert hall will cost $50,000. The plans were filed by J. B. McElfatrick & Co.

Sothern to Appear as D'Artagnan.

Daniel Frohman has secured the new version of Alexandre Dumas's "Three Guardsmen," adapted by Henry Hamilton. The play will be presented by E. H. Sothern in Philadelphia on Nov. 28, after his New York engagement of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." The play presents the Dumas story under entirely new conditions, and has been so constructed as to give Mr. Sothern, who will play d'Artagnan, one of the best parts he has had. Mr. Frohman, in order to avoid any legal complication, has had the new title of the play, "The King's Musketeer," copyrighted.

The Food Show at the Garden.

The attendance at the exhibition of the Retail Grocers' Union at Madison Square Garden continues large. The showing of food products is comprehensive, and the visitor finds much to interest him. The bakers are busy all the time, and the amount of bread, cake, and pastry that is turned out and the manner in which the work is done draw a crowd to that exhibit. The cooking lectures in the afternoon are well attended. Mrs. Lemcke will lecture on "The Mother-in-law" to-day, and her menu will consist of a three-course dinner.

CHINA LODGES A PROTEST

Increase of Guards of Foreign Legations Declared Likely to Stir Up Disorder.

HER PLEA IS DISREGARDED

Demand for a Special Train for the Escort Agreed To—The Emperor Apparently Living, but Shorn of His Power.

PEKIN, Oct. 6.—The three principal Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) visited the foreign legations today in an effort to persuade the Ministers to rescind the orders they have issued for an increase in the strength of their escorts, or legation guards. The Chinese Ministers say the presence here of the foreign soldiers is likely to exasperate the Pekin populace, which is now quiet.

It is reported that the Taotai of Tien-Tsin has refused to allow the passage of rapid-fire guns to Pekin, except on the authority of the Tsung-li-Yamen. The European Ministers held a conference to-day on the escort question.

Chang-yin-houan, the exiled member of the Tsung-li-Yamen and opponent of Li Hung Chang, who has been disgraced on the charge of conspiring against the Dowager Empress, started to-day for his place of exile. He is in excellent spirits, and hopes he will be reinstated in office at no far distant date.

A few cases of mud throwing have been reported, but they are merely the acts of idlers and vagabonds. A proclamation will be issued threatening the infliction of capital punishment upon any person insulting Europeans. It is now considered likely that there will be no further disturbance of the peace.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The Tsung-li-Yamen, having unavailingly entreated the foreign Legations to spare China the humiliation of bringing foreign escorts to the capital, agreed to the demand of the powers for a special train to bring the escort from Tien-Tsin to-morrow."

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says:

"The regeneration of the regency is complete. The Empress Dowager receives the Cabinet daily, seated beside the Emperor openly, and not, as formerly, behind a screen. The Government is more retrograde and reactionary. Yung-lu, one of his trusted friends, succeeds the late Prince Kung as the chief Manchu, while the Viceroy of the Province of Chi-le is a Manchu. Nevertheless, despite assertions to the contrary, the balance of power between the Chinese and Manchus in high office is unaltered in the Central Government, though there is a small proportional increase of Manchus in provincial posts.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen contains no member cognizant of foreign affairs. Its chief working member is Hsu-Yung-Yi, the negotiator of the Gerard convention of 1895, who was subsequently removed from the Tsung-li-Yamen at the instance of Sir Nicholas O'Conor (then British Minister to China) for breach of faith, but who was reappointed last month. He says his chief colleague will be Hsu-Ching-Cheng, former Minister to Russia and now Director of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, who long received Russian financial assistance.

"The Russians welcome the change as increasing their influence. The immediate exciting cause of the change was the impending edict ordering officials to abolish the queue and to adopt foreign dress. A search of the house of Kang-Yu-Wei, the reformer, resulted in the discovery of papers proving that he was carrying on a correspondence with the leaders of the anti-dynastic movement in Southern China."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kang-Yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang-Yu-Wei said that on June 16 he had a two hours' audience of the Emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachments, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the empire. The correspondent continues:

"Kang advised replacing the Conservative Ministers by Young Progressives and the employment of Englishmen and Americans to effect suggested reforms. He advised the Emperor to study the progress of Japan and Western methods. The Emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the Empress Dowager.

"Kang then urged his Majesty to strengthen his friendships with foreign powers, and particularly to seek an alliance with England. The Emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant States, and observed that it was a pity that his Ministers had not averted the impending trouble. Kang says the real power at Pekin is held by Li-Luen-Yan, a sham eunuch, and that the Dowager's illegitimate son, Chun-Ming, will probably be made Emperor.

"On the morning of Sept. 18 Kang received two letters from the Emperor, dated respectively Sept. 16 and Sept. 17. The first represented the difficulties of his position, the Empress Dowager's anger, and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the Emperor.

"In the second letter his Majesty said: 'I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow, which I cannot describe with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay.' The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness, a warning to him to take care of himself, and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

"Kang promptly visited the American missionary, the Rev. Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American Legations. Sir Claude Macdonald (British Minister) was at Poi-tai-so and the American Minister (Mr. Conger) was at Si-Shan. Ominous rumors were in circulation that day, and Kang fled. He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British Government to take prompt action to save the Emperor."

NO CONCERN IN WASHINGTON.

The News from China Believed to be Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Such information as has reached the State Department here respecting the reported assassination of the Emperor of China goes entirely to discredit the stories that he has been poisoned or that he is dead. It is not possible to say positively just what sources of information are available, but it is known that they are regarded as entirely reliable by the State Department.

The situation generally in China is not believed by the department officials to be as serious as represented, and a signal mark of confidence is the decision not to follow the course of certain European Governments in sending at this time a force of soldiers or marines to Pekin. The Boston, one of the two American warships ordered to get as near as possible to the focus of disturbance, will go as far as the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Pang-Ho River, where she must stop on account of her draught. The little gunboat Petrel, however, is expected to go eighty miles up the river to Tien-Tsin, and her steam launch might proceed from that point as far as Pekin if necessary.

THE REV. DR. GEIKIE DEAD.

The Religious Writer and Historian Expires in England.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie, the well-known religious commentator and historian, is dead.

Dr. Geikie, who had been living quietly at Bournemouth since 1890, when he retired from his pastoral work as Vicar of St. Martin at Palace, Norwich, was born in Edinburgh Oct. 26, 1824. He was the second son of the Rev. Archibald Geikie, former minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canaan, Conn. He was educated at Edinburgh and received the honorary degree of D. D. from Queen's College, Canada, in 1871, and that of LL. D. from Edinburgh University in 1891.

Ordained in 1848, he served in Canada and Nova Scotia for twelve years, after which he was employed in literary work in England until 1876, when he was appointed curate of St. Peter's, Dulwich, where he remained until 1879. In that year he was appointed rector of Christ Church, Neuilly, Paris, where he remained two years. From 1883 to 1885 he was vicar of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from which post he went to the Church of St. Martin, at Palace, Norwich.

Among his publications are "The English Reformation," "The Holy Land and the Bible," "Landmarks of Old Testament History," "Hours with the Bible," "Old Testament Characters," "The Promises," and "The Life and Words of Christ."

THE NAPOLEONIC SUCCESSION.

Prince Victor Reported to Have Abdicated in Favor of His Brother, Prince Louis.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn that, owing to family and party pressure, Prince Victor Napoleon, chief of the French Imperialists, will abdicate in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who is regarded as a friend of Emperor Nicholas.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now thirty-four years old, is the second son of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, nicknamed "Plon Plon," and the younger brother of Prince Victor. He is a Colonel of the Czarina's Lancers, in the Russian Army. He formerly served for a time in the Italian cavalry, but resigned his position when Italy became a member of the Triple Alliance. In the early part of this year it was rumored that he was betrothed to Queen Welhelmina of the Netherlands.

From his father he received a vast fortune, including all Prince Jerome's Napoleonic heirlooms and treasures. When President Faure visited Russia in September of last year Prince Louis declined the Cross of the Legion of Honor when M. Faure offered it, explaining that as a member of the Bonaparte family he had already received the Grand Cordon of that order at his birth.

BRITISH VETERANS HONORED.

Popular Welcome to the Genadiers Returning from Omdurman.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards returned to London to-day from Omdurman, where they took part in the crushing defeat inflicted upon the dervishes by Gen. Lord Kitchener.

From Waterloo Railroad Station, where they left the train, to Wellington Barracks, immense crowds of people lined the streets. The windows were packed with spectators, flags were displayed on all sides, and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

APPREHENSION IN JAMAICA.

Disturbances Feared To-day, When the Maroon Case Comes to Trial.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 6.—The Maroon case comes up for trial before the St. Mary District Court to-morrow, the main issue being whether the civil law statute of limitations can over-ride imperial treaty rights, under which the Maroons claim a disputed piece of ground. Some apprehension prevails, shared by the Government and public, owing to the immense number of unemployed and riotous negroes who are under secret directions from unknown leaders.

These leaders are urging the Maroons to rebellion, with the view of creating public disturbances, by which pillage and spoils may be secured. A detachment of about 200 police was sent to-day to the scene of the possible disturbance, and two companies of white troops are following as a reserve.

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Augustus Hemming, sailed for New York this morning, leaving the government of the island in the hands of the General commanding the forces.

AN AMERICAN ACTRESS DEAD.

Sad End of Mary Jones, Supposed to be a Rich Man's Daughter.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—At the inquest held today at Burnley, Lancaster, into the cause of the death of Mary Jones, an actress who died there on Tuesday, Mr. Garson, a solicitor, who attended on behalf of the woman's father, said the latter, whose name is Lewis, resided in the United States and had regularly allowed his daughter £240 annually for some years. The verdict of the jury found that death had been accelerated by drink.

The woman arrived at Burnley a week ago last Sunday. She told her landlady that her father was an American millionaire, from whom she received an allowance of £240 a year. She said she had been in trouble and for some months was an inmate of a London hospital. The evidence further showed that she had been ill for a week before her death and that she appeared greatly depressed. The landlady expressed the opinion that she was not a habitual drunkard, but had taken to drink to drown her troubles.

The woman was a member of a theatrical company presenting the play "How London Lives." Her husband's name is George Andrew Jones. His address is not known here.

Mr. Garson, the solicitor, arranged the details of the funeral and attended the ceremony of interment this afternoon at Burnley cemetery.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PLANS.

The Emperor's Anti-Strike Speech Provokes Strong Resentment.

STUTTGART, Wurtemberg, Oct. 6.—At the Socialist Convention here to-day Herr Fischer, a member of the Reichstag, referring to Emperor William's anti-strike speech, said:

"What little monarchical sentiment survived among the proletariat has now been definitely killed. We must organize an opposition. We shall be cowardly dogs if we leave unanswered the insults heaped upon us. The Emperor deems it right to throw down the gauntlet and we have the courage to pick it up."

This remark was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause, and the convention resolved to call protest meetings everywhere immediately after the Strike bill is introduced. The meeting also resolved to rescind the Hamburg convention resolution and to leave the question of participation in the Diet elections to be settled in the individual districts, with the proviso that the only candidates who are to be supported are those who are in favor of secret and direct universal suffrage and who pledge themselves to oppose any infringement of popular rights.

Strike Riots in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—There was a number of affrays here to-day between the police and strikers belonging to the building trades. The troops are keeping order in several districts and it is reported that a striker has been killed in the Veaugirad Quarter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Vice President Hobart, with Mrs. Hobart and Senator Hanna, occupied a box at the Empire Theatre last night.

Miss Josie Gregory, who some years ago was very prominent in all the burlesques produced at Koster & Bial's Twenty-third Street establishment, is dying at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Victor Thrane, who is prominent in musical circles, and under whose management many musical celebrities have toured this country, Australia, and South Africa, will marry Miss Lotta L. Lacey of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Oct. 26. Mr. Thrane is at present in Europe completing arrangements to bring over to this country some prominent artists.

A long line of people formed in front of the Knickerbocker Theatre as early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of securing seats for the opening performance of Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian." Many were unable to get seats owing to the number reserved for parties who made application through the mail with the money for their tickets inclosed in the letters. The only seats Treasurer Mayer could offer were the two last rows in the orchestra and the last eight rows in the first balcony. Nearly two-thirds of the house has been disposed of for the other performances of the week.

Carl Loewenstein, the director of the concerts which were given at the Waldorf-Astoria last season by Anton Seidl, announces that he has engaged an orchestra which has been selected by Conductor Emil Paur, and which will be known as the New York Orchestra. Mr. Loewenstein says that he was prompted to take this action because it has frequently been a subject for comment that, while other cities claiming to be musical centres have had organizations bearing their names, New York has been content with hiding its aggregation of musical talent under names that have failed utterly to make it local in character. The introductory concert of this orchestra, under Mr. Paur's conductorship, will take place on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at Carnegie Hall, and for this occasion the orchestra of sixty will be increased to 100 musicians.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first actual Autumn day of the season, with sunshine and the very faintest hint of frost, after the depressing weather of the past ten days, tempted into town a small army of shoppers and others in transit from one country resort to another. Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, whose arrival was recorded yesterday, looked very chic in a tailor gown, with a new Paris hat covered with ostrich feathers. Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman, in mourning for her mother, Mrs. Shattuck; Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer in her brougham, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood on her way from Newport, where she has been visiting Mrs. Frederick Pierson, to Seabright; Mrs. William Duer, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay; Stanley Mortimer, McCoskry Butt, Perry Belmont, Mrs. George Crocker, who will move into her new house this week, and George de Forest were all on the avenue.

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Mr. Perry Belmont's declination of the Democratic nomination for Congress tendered him in the First District will remove any chance, in all probability, of the Belmont family being represented in Congress next year, as there is probably no truth in the story that Mr. Oliver Belmont aspires to the Democratic Congressional nomination in an uptown New York district. To the list of young men known in and to the New York social world who are candidates for political offices in New York this Autumn can now be added the names of Messrs Sydney Harris, who is to run against Mr. John Murray Mitchell on the Tammany ticket for Congress in the Eighth District, and Mr. Gherardi Davis, who has just been nominated by the Republicans for the Assembly in the Twenty-seventh District.

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Mr. Harris, who married Miss Kitty Brady, a daughter of the late Judge Brady, and a sister of Mrs. Albert Stevens, is the son of Mrs. Miriam Butler Coles Harris, the author of those novels so famous some years ago—"Rutledge," "Frank Warrington," "A Perfect Adonis," and "Happy Go Lucky." Mr. Harris himself has not inherited his mother's literary tastes. He is a lawyer by profession, and should make an excellent candidate. Mr. Davis is a nephew of Admiral Gherardi. He married Miss Alice King. Mr. Davis only went into politics two years ago, and has been allied with the anti-Platt organization in Republican city politics. The candidacy of these and other well-known young men has already thrown the leading New York clubs into a political ferment at an unusually early date, and it is reported that several members of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Metropolitan Clubs have offered their services as stump speakers to their friends among the candidates, and to Mr. Roosevelt through the State Committee.

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Some surprise was caused by the publication yesterday among the list of guests at the wedding of Mr. Carroll Harvey, (who, by the way, is a Philadelphian, and not a Baltimorean, as has been erroneously stated,) and Miss Caroline Duer on Wednesday, of the name of Mr. Austin Corbin and those of other men and women who were generally supposed to be in mourning or abroad. It appears that the list of guests given out by the family was one simply of people invited to, and not of those actually present at the wedding. Mr. Austin Corbin, Jr., who was among these invited guests, has naturally become Mr. Austin Corbin since his father's death. It seems to take some time after the death of a prominent man who happens to leave a son of the same name before the public learns that the appearance of the dead man's name in print as a guest at some social function is not necessarily an error.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will give a dinner this evening at their country residence, Homewood, Westbury, L. I., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Mackay's parents, who arrived home from England on the Majestic on Wednesday. Homewood will be filled with guests for the next few days, and from now on the colony of well-known people in and around Hempstead will have a succession of informal entertainments. The run of the Meadow Brook hounds to-morrow afternoon will, if the weather be fine, bring out a large field of riders, Mrs. Mackay is looking very well, although somewhat thin. Both she and her husband have greatly enjoyed their Summer, which was passed away from the fashionable resorts, and particularly their stay in the Adirondacks, during which Mr. Mackay shot several deer, and their visit to the Pacific Coast.

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Fishing is now the great fad at Newport, and parties are made up daily to go out for the mackerel, which have struck in near shore, and even for blackfish and flounders at the Dumplings and Agassiz's Cove. Miss Louise McAllister has given several fishing and sailing parties on Mr. Carr's yacht. Among others who have taken fishing parties out of late are Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and ex-Commodore Gerry. Miss McAllister has left Mrs. Mason's, and is visiting Mrs. J. J. Wysong.

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Miss Edith Davidge, daughter of Mr. Walter Davidge of Washington, the announcement of whose engagement to Mr. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Grant, has just been announced, is a cousin of Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Miss Joanna Davidge, and Mr. William Davidge, who married Miss Kate Robinson of this city. The wedding will take place next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story at the latter's country place, at Portchester, next week. Mr. and Mrs. Story are credited among their friends with the possession of the most perfectly appointed and beautifully managed country place near New York. Mrs. Story was Miss Hunt of Fishkill, a niece of the late Mr. Richard M. Hunt.

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The engagement has just been announced in Baltimore of Mr. Shirley Carter, son of Mr. Bernard Carter, and Miss Murchison of this city. Mr. Carter's elder brother, who married Miss Morgan of Washington, is an attaché of the American Embassy in London. His younger brother, the Rev. George Calvert Carter, is engaged to Miss Benson of Philadelphia, and their wedding will take place in November.

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There seems to be some public misapprehension as to the present status and future of Morris Park, and it has even been publicly intimated that the now famous race track would at no distant day be turned into villa sites and would possibly be the location of a church whose towering spire and pealing bells would be in strange contrast to the atmosphere of the turf which now invests the place. Even if Mrs. John Morris and her sons, Messrs. David and Alfred Morris, and daughter, Mrs. Barnes, to whom the property now belongs, have the idea with which they are credited, of making this transformation at some future day, the change could not be soon brought about, as the race course was leased to the Westchester Racing Association some time ago for a term of years, with the option of renewal of the lease at the expiration of this term for a long period. The Turf and Field Club, in whose organization Mr. Perry Belmont was largely instrumental, also holds the lease of the clubhouse in the park for a long period. The arrangement made by the officers of the Westchester Racing Association with the manager of the Morris estate provides that all but a small percentage of the receipts shall go to the maintenance and improvement of the property. The frequenters and lovers of the track need not therefore have any fear that they will be deprived of racing at their favorite resort for some time to come.

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The engagement of Mr. Morgan Tillinghast of this city and Miss M. M. Martin of St. Louis has just been announced. Mr. Tillinghast is a member of the well-known New York family of that name. Miss Martin is a cousin of Mr. Edward Paramore of St. Louis, who, with his family, spent the Summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea, where they have become members of the Boston society colony there. She is also a connection of the Mrs. Paramore who was formerly Miss Nellie Hazeltine, a St. Louis beauty, and who was reported engaged at one time to the late Samuel J. Tilden. She afterward married Mr. Frederick Paramore, and died after a year of wedded life.

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Yesterday, the first day of the Morristown Horse Show, was blessed with superb Autumn weather, and the scene was consequently a most attractive one. Every seat on the grand stand was occupied and the boxes were all filled, while the parking space held several coaches and a number of handsome traps. With continued good weather, which is promised to-day and to-morrow, the show will be unquestionably successful. All the belles of the section were present yesterday, and among the honorary Vice Presidents who attended were Mr. Michael V. B. Davis, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Mr. Charles A. Hess of Madison, Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, and Mr. Frank K. Sturgis.

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Sir Tatton Sykes, who married Miss Cavendish Bentinck, and who has recently been before the public owing to some difficulty of Lady Sykes with money lenders, has surprised all England by building an enormous stone and marble cross, a replica of the famous one erected by Richard Coeur de Lion at the resting place of his Queen's bier. But this cross of Sir Tatton Sykes is not for the same purpose, as Lady Sykes is alive and well and living on the Continent. He wants to preserve the old forms of ecclesiastical architecture, and the cross, which is now nearly completed, stands alone on a turning in a highway in Yorkshire near a very obscure village. Sir Tatton Sykes until a year ago was a most enthusiastic ritualist. He has gone to the other extreme, and has been involved in some discussion with the livings under his giving concerning the use of candles in church ceremonies. The cross has been christened "Sykes's Folly," and as such it is known in the North of England. Lady Tatton Sykes was the guest some Winters ago of Mrs. Ogden Mills in New York, and was quite well known to all opera goers through her rather conspicuous gowns and perennial good spirits. Her career in England of late has been somewhat picturesque, concluding as it did in a charge of the forgery of her husband's name—a charge, by the way, which was not pressed. After much disagreeable publicity, the suit brought against her by a London money lender was dropped.

DR. GUILFORD'S IDENTITY.

London Police and Embassy Officials Satisfied that the Right Woman Is in Custody.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Dr. Nancy Guilford, the midwife of Bridgeport, Conn., who is in custody here, pending her extradition on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, gave her age as forty-five, and looks to be ten years older. Her hair is iron gray in color. Therefore, the police say, she cannot be the young woman known to a New York dentist as Mrs. Catherine Wilbur, who went to Los Angeles, Cal., last Spring, and who said she was going abroad this Fall.

The police are satisfied as to the identity of the prisoner with Mrs. Guilford, formerly of Bridgeport. They say her trunk contained a quantity of bottles, medicines, powders, pills, and poisons, such as only a physician would have. The most significant of the articles found was an obstetrical instrument.

The police also claim that they recognize Mrs. Guilford by pictures of her which were published in the New York newspapers. It is noted, however, that the pictures represented a stouter and in every way coarser looking woman.

The officials of the United States Embassy are also satisfied with the identification of the prisoner.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 6.—Gov. Cooke to-day issued extradition papers calling for the return to America of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is now held in London, England, as an alleged principal in the killing of Emma Gill, the victim of the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy, in Bridgeport. Detective Cronan of Bridgeport was with the Governor this morning, and upon receiving the papers left on the 12:20 P. M. train for Washington.

INDICTMENTS AT BRIDGEPORT.

Formal Accusations Against Harry and Eudora Guilford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 6.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned true bills for murder in the second degree against Eudora Guilford, Harry Guilford, and Rose Drayton of this city and Albert H. Oxley of Southington, all charged with being implicated in the death of Emma Gill, whose dismembered body was found in Yellow Mill Pond, Sept. 12 and 13.

Immediately after the bills were returned Deputy Sheriff Heissler went to Southington armed with a bench warrant from the Superior Court and arrested Oxley and brought him to this city, arriving here at 8:10 P. M. Oxley was taken immediately to the Central Police Station and locked up.

A bench warrant was also issued for the arrest of Eudora Guilford, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Plumb to serve, but he has not yet been able to find her, though he has been searching for her since 6 o'clock to-night.

All the parties indicted will be arraigned to plead in the Superior Court to-morrow forenoon.

Thingvalla Line Transfer.

It was formally announced yesterday that the Thingvalla Line, established in 1879, had been bought by the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen. The present passenger route between Scandinavia and New York will be continued by the new company under the name, Scandinavian-American Line, and the four steamers bought from the Thingvalla Line—Hekla, Norge, Island, and Thingvalla—will be used until new steamers can be built. The United Steamship Company is already in communication with several shipbuilding concerns in regard to building new steamers, and as soon as they are ready the former Thingvalla boats will be withdrawn. The transfer dates from Oct. 1.

Benefit for a Hospital.

Midway between Dobbs Ferry and Ardsley stands a cottage hospital by the roadside. Seven sick soldiers are now there recovering from the hardships they have endured. The funds of the hospital were so low that it was feared it would have to be closed, but a friend offered $750 if another $750 could be raised. On Tuesday, at the Lyceum, in Ardsley, an entertainment was given by Mrs. Héloise Durant Rose for the benefit of the hospital. The programme consisted of a one-act comedy by Mrs. Rose, entitled "The Great Consolidated," acted by local talent, followed by a concert. Among the artists were Miss Phillips, Miss Wheeler, Mr. Lin Hall, and Mr. E. Brill. The affair was a great success.

Rulings Concerning Bankers' Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that when bankers borrow money, and it is used and employed as capital, it must be taken into account when estimating the amount of special tax required by bankers under Section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1898. Also that money placed with bankers by customers upon time certificates of deposit should not be included as part of the capital employed during the year.

DEATH OF JOHN DELMAR.

Well-Known Kings County Democratic Politician Succumbs to Blood Poisoning.

Ex-County Clerk John Delmar, one of the best-known Democratic politicians in Kings County, died last evening at his home, 405 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. His death was due to blood poisoning, caused by a pin scratch he received about three weeks ago. Mr. Delmar at that time discovered a small pimple forming on his neck. He pricked it with an ordinary brass pin, and thought no more about the matter. Several days later the pimple began to swell and to become painful. Dr. W. H. B. Pratt of 94 Sixth Avenue, who was called in, diagnosed the trouble as blood poisoning. A week ago Mr. Delmar was forced to take to his bed, where he remained until his death last evening.

Mr. Delmar was born in Ireland in 1838. He came to this country with his parents in 1849, and settled in Brooklyn. When he was twenty-two years old he engaged in the milk business in South Brooklyn. He continued in that business for three years, when he was appointed Chief Clerk to John Delany, Superintendent of the Poor of Kings County. Mr. Delmar was an energetic worker in the Democratic Party, and his zeal won him the favor of the leaders. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the First District to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected twice to the same office. In 1876 he was elected County Clerk of Kings County, which position he held for one term. Hugh McLaughlin rose to power about that time, and Mr. Delmar had a falling out with him. After the disagreement with McLaughlin, Mr. Delmar lost much of the interest he had taken in politics. Last year, however, mutual friends brought the two together, and a reconciliation was effected, Mr. Delmar resuming his old place in the party.

Since 1881 Mr. Delmar had been engaged in the real estate business. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of Brooklyn, and was foreman of Eureka Hose Company No. 14. He was a member of the Parkway Driving Club and many social organizations of Brooklyn. A widow survives him.

Gen. James L. Botsford.

Gen. James L. Botsford, a retired iron manufacturer, died yesterday at Youngstown, Ohio, aged sixty-six years. He was a schoolmate of President McKinley and his comrade in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He was a prominent member of the Loyal Legion. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed Inspector General of Volunteers, but was compelled to give up his post on account of ill-health.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Judge SYDNEY SMITH of Chicago, an old-time member of the Cook County bar, and in 1884 the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago against the elder Carter Harrison, died in Chicago yesterday, aged sixty-nine years.

JOHN L. SILPATH of Wayne Street, Jersey City, died at Burlington, N. J., yesterday while on a visit to relatives. He was fifty-two years old, and for thirty years had been a baggage master on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is survived by a widow and one son.

ELBERT FLEET, ex-Fire and Water Commissioner of Long Island City, died Wednesday at his residence, 136 Fourth Street. He was sixty-two years old, and was born in Islip, L. I. He went to Hunter's Point thirty-eight years ago, and for thirty-five years was in the employ of the Devoe Oil Works.

H. SIDNEY EVERETT of Boston died on Tuesday at Brighton, England. He was born in 1835 at Charlestown, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1855. He served in the army during the civil war, attaining the rank of Major. In 1877 Mr. Everett was appointed Secretary of Legation in Berlin, serving under Bayard Taylor and Andrew D. White. His next appointment was as Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State Department at Washington, which position he occupied for seven years. A widow and five children survive him.

Prof. NATHAN C. BROOKS, formerly President of the Baltimore Female College, died yesterday at the Old Men's Home, Philadelphia, aged seventy-seven years. Prof. Brooks was born in Cecil County, Maryland. In 1839 he was elected Principal of the Baltimore High School, and in 1848 he accepted the Presidency of the Baltimore Female College, and remained at the head of the institution for many years. He wrote many religious, secular, and classical works. Among the most noted of his religious works is "The Life and Mission of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

W. H. KLINE, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, (retired,) died yesterday at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. Mr. Kline entered the navy in 1861, and was aboard the Wyoming when that ship went to China in chase of the Confederate ship Alabama. During the stay of China the Wyoming had an engagement with three Japanese war vessels. Engineer Kline's last service was on the cruiser Charleston during the Brazilian rebellion. He was retired Aug. 27, 1894. The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon at the family residence, 634 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

R. KATZENMAYER'S FUNERAL.

Elaborate Exercises in Arion Hall—Interment in Greenwood.

Impressive music, eulogistic addresses, and a lavish display of floral pieces were the notable features of the funeral ceremonies held for Richard Katzenmayer in Arion Hall at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday forenoon. The members of the Arion Society, of which Mr. Katzenmayer had been President for several terms, were present in large numbers, and there were also delegations from numerous other organizations with which the dead man had been associated. Fully 1,000 men and women crowded into the large audit

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ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the 18th of said month), at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 8th and reopen on the morning of November 7th, 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

The Pacific Coast Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, classified as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, September 23, 1898, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1898.

September 19, 1898.

E. A. SKINNER, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 22d, 1898. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 13th; for Preferred Stock on October 17th, 1898.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.

Cincinnati, September 21st, 1898.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 30th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Plaza Bank will be held at the Banking House, Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Tendencies toward a restriction of business are showing on the Stock Exchange. Two or three of the industrial shares still figure largely—Tobacco and Sugar Trusts standing yesterday for half as much as all the rest of the list put together. But for the most part, the standard shares are traded in on a relatively small scale.

In the industrials, not much else than manipulation is shown. Sugar Trust made a slight fractional gain yesterday on transactions of close to 80,000 shares, the fluctuation over a range of about a couple of points signifying not much else than contests between one crowd of speculators on the short side and another crowd caught long. Some of the latter evidently overloaded. They figured in the market yesterday as borrowing stock in order to limit the supply of floating stock available for delivery. This is not a new manipulative trick. It serves sometimes a temporary purpose, suggesting the existence of an unwieldy short interest—a situation which is now actually very different from what the fictitious anxiety to borrow stock is intended to denote. Undoubtedly the bear speculators of Wall Street have sold Sugar Trust largely, but the chief selling recently has come from quarters quite distinct from such relatively petty outside sources. The sharp daily cuts in the market price of refined sugars are not directed by talent on the inside of the Stock Exchange; these cuts and the apparently bitter commercial fight under way are the work of interests superior to any speculators or crowd of speculators regularly identified with the general stock market.

***

In Tobacco Trust shares the situation differs from that in Sugar Trust largely, for the reason that in Tobacco there is relatively a small public investment interest. So crude and reckless have been the manoeuvres of that stock's manipulators that its daily record has stood as a warning to every prudent man. The recent snarl between rivals in the stock's manipulation may be remedied at any minute, and the stock may thus be brought again under concentrated control; but a drop of three or four points in it yesterday indicated that there is as yet no new agreement between the eminent speculators who a fortnight ago caught one another cheating.

Much proclamation is heard of plans for the carrying out of the plug tobacco consolidation, supposed to be in the interest of the Tobacco Trust, but it is improbable that anything material will be accomplished immediately, for even the impending transfer of an important property may be checked by a suit at law involving the question of the legitimacy of the purchase. Some inside interests affect to believe that the proposed deal involves payments which are illegal—payments through which some insiders may be unfairly enriched.

Phases like this in trust stock manipulation do not help the general market's situation, though it becomes more and more apparent that reasonable people have given up measuring the general market by trust stock vagaries.

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Northern Pacific common was the only standard railroad stock traded in yesterday to the extent of 50,000 shares. The nearest approach to it was Atchison preferred, aggregating only about 14,000, while no other reached the 10,000 point. In Northern Pacific an aggressive bear campaign seems to be under way. Rather stupid stories go the rounds of the Street, representing bitter controversies on the inside of the Northern Pacific Company; official assurances are all to the effect that the utmost harmony prevails. However this may be, the traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange seem to have selected Northern Pacific common as a bear target; and yesterday they were able through tremendous transactions to mark the price down about a point and a half. The earnings of the company continue phenomenally large. Officially it is stated that a dividend upon the common stock will be declared before New Year's.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $150,500 3s, coupon, at 105¼@105½; $420 do, small, at 105, and $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110½.

***

In State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 78.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B. & O. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1.5
Illinois Steel	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Inter. Paper Co.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3
Laclede Gas pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg	¾	Consol. Gas	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	¾	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	3¾	Hawaiian Sugar	½
A., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Illinois Central	½
B. & O., when issd.	2½	Manhattan Cons	¾
Brook. Un. Gas	1½	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	North. Pacific pf.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	St. Paul & Om.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	¼	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Chi. Term. Transf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Cleve., Lor. & Wh.	½	U. P., D. & G. t. c.	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	¾	West. Chi. Street	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	2	Peo. & East. 1st.	1½
Lehigh & W. B. con. asst.	2	Pitts. & West. 4s.	1¼
		Pitts. & West. 5s.	2½

Bond Declined.

Standard R. & T. 6s 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $149,954,754; balance, $7,216,465; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,005,873.

Money on call in London at 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾, less 1-16c, @5.24¾ for long, and 5.22½ less 1-16@5.22¼ for short, reischmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 114¼; Erie first preferred, ½, to 36½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 56½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 78½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 111, and Erie, ⅛, to 14. Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 13⅛, New York Central at 119¼, Pennsylvania at 60⅛, and Reading at 9¼. British consols declined ¼ to 109 9-16 for money, and 3-16 to 109 13-16 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £2,076,000, circulation increased £646,000, bullion decreased £1,430,022, other securities decreased £1,687,000, other deposits decreased £91,000, public deposits decreased £1,173,000, notes reserve decreased £1,970,000, and Government securities increased £878,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 47.53 per cent., is now 44.20 per cent., against a decline from 48.37 per cent. to 43.56 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 64,925,000f., Treasury notes current decreased 41,750,000f., gold on hand decreased 9,475,000f., bills discounted decreased 14,175,000f., and silver on hand decreased 5,425,000f.

STREET RAILWAY RUMORS.

Inside buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit continued yesterday, and that stock was one of the most active on the list, over 40,000 shares changing hands. It sold up to 67½. Friends of the company continue to hint at impending developments, and yesterday they seemed to look upon the unusual activity and strength of Metropolitan Street Railway as highly significant.

Metropolitan Street Railway figured for more than 20,000 shares in the day's dealings, and sold as high as 165½, retaining nearly 3 points of its gain to the close. Much of the buying of the stock was done by brokers who have recently been conspicuous in the same way around the Brooklyn Rapid Transit post. Philadelphia houses were also large purchasers. Wall Street is full of vague stories in which the names of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway are often coupled. These rumors hint at consolidations and extensions not only in the street railway line but in the electric light and electric power business.

What is clearly in evidence regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit—and it is largely responsible for much of the general bullishness on the stock—is the fact that although the Coney Island season is over, Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings go on increasing steadily. This is a great disappointment to Wall Street oracles who last Summer were loud in proclaiming that with the cessation of seashore travel the company's earnings would make bad showings.

SOME DIVIDEND DOUBTS.

Strange rumors, not generally credited, are in circulation in Wall Street suggesting that Lake Erie and Western Directors may pass the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, upon which they are to act in about a fortnight. The stock now pays 1¼ per cent. quarterly.

These stories do not seem to have any visible foundation, although in some quarters they are persistently repeated. It is also said that Mr. Brice is to withdraw from the management of the property in order to devote himself entirely to business matters in which he has only recently become interested.

Vice President L. M. Schwan, when seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to the matter, contented himself with saying that he knew nothing about it.

FEDERAL STEEL STRENGTH.

The iron stocks showed considerable firmness yesterday. On the Stock Exchange, Minnesota Iron sold above 95 and Illinois Steel at 70½. Out on the curb the new Federal Steel issues were both conspicuously strong and active. It is stated that 98 per cent. of the several stocks and securities have been deposited under the Federal Steel consolidation plan.

DENVER AND GULF SELLING.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf sold below $2 a share yesterday. For several days past there has been steady selling of the stock, some of which has been for the short account, but most or it by holders who have decided not to spend $10 in order to save their present equities. Wall Street has a theory that reorganized stocks can always be bought for less money than the assessment upon them after that assessment is paid, and this theory seems to be influencing sales of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf.

GRANGERS UNDER PRESSURE.

All of the Granger stocks yesterday were again kept under pressure, the room traders pounding them whenever the opportunity presented itself. Fractional declines, however, were all that was accomplished by these professional bear tactics. Of all the shares, there was steady buying by strong interests. Out-of-town houses were also purchasers of Burlington, Rock Island, and others of the group.

MONEY MARKET EASY.

Money continued easy yesterday, call loans ranging from 2 to 3 per cent. The bulk of the call money was loaned at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. There was liberal supply, but the demand was at no time urgent. In the time department, offerings were far beyond the requirements, and easy conditions prevailed. Ninety-day funds were obtainable at 3 per cent. Money market authorities are inclined to look for lower rates within the next few days.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake has recently been acting erratically, but it does not seem to get away very far nor for very long from 103 or 104. Inside interests are quiet but steady buyers of the stock, although apparently they have no plans for it in the immediate market. It is officially stated that the company's business and earnings are steadily increasing.

PAN HANDLE MANIPULATION.

People interested in Pan Handle stock seem intent upon giving it an upward spurt. Yesterday, on transactions of 1,200 shares, the common stock gained 2 points. The advance was apparently due to manipulation. Pan Handle's earnings continue unsatisfactory, and considerably more of the earnings are being put into the property than Wall Street bulls on the stock like to see.

WESTERN LUMBER TRADE.

In commenting upon the condition of the lumber trade, a Chicago authority says:

Sales of lumber for September were the largest of any month during the present year, and the outlook for October is for a further increase. As compared with a year ago the September sales were far and away ahead. Prices are firmly maintained at the recently advanced scale, which nevertheless affords the local dealer comparatively small margin of profit as compared with the opening years of the present decade.

Local stocks are believed to be the largest and best assorted of any in the country, but despite the liberal supply here there is no apparent desire for sale prices. This stiffening tendency probably arises from the knowledge that prices are lower here than at any other important point and that they are also much lower relatively than at the point of production. The fact that the local dealers made very early contracts on inch boards when prices were considerably lower than now redeems in one particular a situation, as regards profits, that would otherwise be not at all satisfactory. Shingles have advanced 10 cents at the mills, but the gain has not yet been followed here.

While the sales of all sorts of lumber to the country are of fair volume, the gain in the city trade is slow. Dealers complain that the class of structures now in demand is of the small and cheap sort, and that all of those which promise better are held up and delayed from time to time.

There is no falling off in the demand for hard woods and there is a positive scarcity of dry oak and ash. The demands from the car builders are heavy and there is a prospect of a continuance of the same for some time. Prices are about $3 per thousand higher than at the corresponding period a year ago.

EFFECTS OF MANIPULATION.

Says The Boston Evening Transcript in discussing the stock market outlook:

"Outside of the industrials, the leading Wall Street stocks have not yielded much from the year's highest. Probably the average loss in the last month has not exceeded four points. Stocks are held well, having resisted liquidation of speculative holdings and bear attack, and are in a good position to-day. But the bold manipulation in Sugar and Tobacco has driven out the investor, and it has stopped European buying temporarily. Of course the room trader argues that the market is 'between seasons,' that election uncertainties give him a chance to play the short side for a turn, but the net result of the last month's operations has been the elimination of the real mainstay of the market, the commission purchaser, and after this Tobacco deal is ended Wall Street traders may discover, as they have done many times heretofore, that all they have left is each other to prey upon in the matching of wits upon the floor of the Exchange.

"The market will broaden in due course, because there are too many unmistakably strong and bullish factors back of it in the general business, finance, and common sense of the country to permit a long period of hesitation, but none the less this Sugar and Tobacco manipulation, while enriching a few, has hurt the whole market, and hurt it severely."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

* * *

Election of Alexander Carlton of New York and George D. Eustis of Cincinnati to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Brisk demand for the new Government threes, particularly by the banks.

Purchase of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England in the interest of the Reorganization Committee for $3,807,000.

Increase of $44,597 in the net earnings of Mexican International for August, making an increase of $108,120 since July 1.

Annual meeting of stockholders of New York and East River Ferry. Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

Increase of $57,510 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis's surplus net earnings for the year ended June 30.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $1,344 in Philadelphia, Reading and New England's surplus for August, making a decrease of $9,620 since July 1.

Continued denials by Burlington officials that a refunding plan is in contemplation for the company.

Increase of $56,229 in Seaboard Air Line's surplus for the year ended June 30 and increase of $13,608 in that of Seaboard and Roanoke for like period.

Agreement of transcontinental lines and Canadian Pacific to submit the question of differentials to a board of arbitration to meet in Chicago on Oct. 12.

Material increases in Atchison's business reported by traffic officials of the road.

Preliminary statement of anthracite production for September placing the output at 4,250,000 tons, an excess of 200,000 tons over the same month last year.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on United States Rubber preferred stock, but no action on dividend on common until early next year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$125
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,486
Mexican National	11,145
Norfolk & Western	3,258
Ohio River	96
Pittsburg & Western	8,559
Total increase, six roads	$26,669
Increase previously reported	607,827
Total increase, thirty-one roads	$634,496
Decreases:	
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	$9,338
Decrease previously reported	54,758
Total decrease, eight roads	$64,096
Net increase	$570,400

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	107
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	5¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	102	105
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107¾	108½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	42	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	56	73
Loganspart & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26¼	27¼
Amsterdam preferred	64¼	64¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	77	80
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	116
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders'	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	7	74
Federal Steel	28½	28⅞
Federal Steel pf.	69¼	70
Glucose common	56	56½
Glucose pf.	108	108¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20½	21¼
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70¼
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	84	89
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1⅛
Electric Vehicle common	10	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,030.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .24, 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.10, 100 Mollie Gibson at .23, seller 10; 500 Savage at .12, 200 Standard at 1.70, 600 Utah at .08.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .03½@.03⅝@.03¼, 800 Anaconda at .57@.58, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .05¾@.08¾, 2,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 800 Elkton at 1.18@1.19@1.18½, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .12¼@.13@.12½; 1,500 Golden Fleece at .26@.28@.27, 2,000 Jefferson at .06½@.07, 1,200 Lillie at 1.08@1.08¼@1.07½@1.08, 37,000 Old Gold at .006@.007, 2,500 Rocky Mountain at .13, buyer 10 @.15, buyer 30; 1,200 Union at .20@.21, and 300 Work at .08.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Iron Silver	.55
Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem.	.15
Belcher	.12	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.24	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.20
Chrysolite	.11	Ophir	.50
Com. Tunnel Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	Potosi	.15
Crown Point	.14	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.29	Savage	.10
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Sierra Nevada	.60
Father de Smet	.10	Standard Con.	1.70
Gould & Curry	.20	Union Con.	.20
Hale & Norcross	.69	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.15	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.50
A. M. & S. Co.	.03	Occidental	.70
Best & Belcher	.24	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.90	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10
Brunswick Cons.	.09	Potosi	.15
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.17	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.13	Sierra Nevada	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.77	Standard	1.60
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.00
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consolidated	.20
Com. T. C. scrip	.05	Utah	.07
Crescent	.03	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.35	Yellow Jacket	.19
Father de Smet	.12	Argentum Juanita	.20
Gold & Curry	.20	Alamo	.03
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Anaconda	.55
Homestake	15.00	Cripple Ck. Cons.	.06
Horn Silver	1.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.06
Iron Silver	.61	Gold & Globe	.02
Julia Con.	.01	Golden Fleece	.28
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Isabella	.24
La Crosse	.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Leadville Con.	.08	Mount Rosa	.17
Little Chief	.20	Pharmacist	.05
Mexican	.20	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.10	Union	.18
Ontario	3.50	Work	.07

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.06	Elkton	1.18
G. Magnet	.001¼	Gar. Con.	.12
Havana	.20	Golden Fleece	.28
Pilgrim	.003	Isabella	.25
Ry. Mnt.	.11¼	Jefferson	.06½
St. Pat. Caribou	2.50	Justine	.02½
Waldorf	.02¼	Lillie	1.07
Alamo	.03	Mollie Gibson	.19¼
Anaconda	.57	Mt. Rosa	.18
Anchoria	.73	Old Gold	.006¼
Cripple Ck. Con.	.08¾	Sentinel	.00[illegible]
Cannon Ball	.005¾	Union	.20
Copper Rock	.001	Work	.08

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Leath. Mfgs'	175
Am. Exchange Nat'l	160	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	220	Manhattan	200
Bull's Drovers'	67½	Mechanics'	180
Central National	157½	New York	230
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	126	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
Fourth National	160	Republic	155¾
Garfield National	100	Seaboard National	176
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	125
Hanover	390	State of New York	105
Imp. & Traders'	470	West Side	275
Irving	147½	Western National	130

DIVIDENDS.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.,
Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the Land Grant Bonds of this Company on the 12th of October, 1898, being interest for the six months ending Sept. 30th, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst. and reopen Oct. 13th.

Blank orders may be procured at the CENTRAL TRUST CO., 54 Wall St., N. Y.

JAMES McMILLAN, } Trustees.
F. E. DRIGGS, }

United States Rubber Company.
9-15 Murray St., New York, October 6th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, October 15th, 1898, payable October 31st, 1898.

The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon October 15th, 1898, and reopen at 10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 6, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	116	25	Adams Express	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	.....
35¾	35½	3,020	American Cotton Oil..	35⅝	36	35½	35⅝	.....
86	86⅜	260	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	86¼	86¼	86¼	86⅛	+ ⅛
80½	81¼	380	Am. Malting Co. pf....	80	80	80	80	.....
130	135	45	American Express	132	132	131	131	.....
11½	12	710	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
33	34	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	32½	33½	32½	33½	— ⅜
113⅞	114	77,281	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	112⅜	114⅞	112⅜	114	+ ⅜
105	106¼	800	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106⅜	106½	105⅝	105⅝	— ¾
96	98	5	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	98	98	98	98	.....
124⅝	125	53,985	American Tobacco	127½	127½	123½	124⅝	—3⅞
124	125	625	American Tobacco pf.	125	125¼	125	125	.....
28	28¾	10	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	.....
86	86¾	200	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf...	86½	86¾	86⅛	86¼	+ ⅛
12¼	12½		Am. T. & S. F. pf.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
33½	33½	13,057	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	34	34	33⅜	33½	— ½
40½	41⅛	900	B. & O., 2d in. pd....	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
30½	32	300	B. & O., when iss....	32	32	32	32	—2½
69	69½	275	B. & O. pf., when iss.	69	69¼	69	69¼	+ ¼
			Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3	.....
3¼	3¼	2,400	Bay State Gas pf.....	3	3	3	3	.....
66⅝	66¾	41,442	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	66⅝	67½	66	66⅝	— ¼
123	124½		Brooklyn Union Gas..	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	—1½
70¼	75	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
52½	53¼	300	Canada Southern	53	53	53	53	.....
21⅜	22	1,440	Chesapeake & Ohio...	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
114¾	115	4,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	114⅞	115⅜	114¾	114¾	— ⅜
55¼	55¾	900	Chi. & East. Ill.....	54	55⅝	54	55⅝	+1⅜
105½	106½	300	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	106	106	106	106	— ⅜
14⅝	14¼	9,050	Chicago Great Western	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅜
8	9	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8	8	8	8	.....
107½	107⅝	7,990	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	107½	108	107¼	107¼	— ½
154½	155	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	154½	154½	154½	154½	.....
130¼	130⅜	382	Chicago & Northw....	131¼	131¼	130½	130½	— ⅜
101⅜	101⅞	7,114	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	102¼	102¼	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	8½	184	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16¼	16⅜	1,600	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	17	17	16	16½	— ⅛
47	47¼	3,440	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	47⅜	47⅝	44	47	— ¾
21	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	21	21	21	21	.....
4	5	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
171	173	680	Consolidated Gas	172	172	172	172	—1½
46½	47¼	100	Consolidated Ice	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
54⅞	55	550	Denver & R. G. pf....	55¼	55¼	55	55	.....
120	123	340	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	124	124	123	123	—3
33	33½	207	Evans. & T. H.....	33	33¼	33	33¼	+1¼
60	65	200	Evans. & T. H. pf....	64	64	64	64	—1½
80	81	931	General Electric	80½	80¾	79½	80¾	.....
134	135	300	Great Northern pf....	135	135	135	135	+ ½
32½	34	650	Hawaiian Sugar	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
110¾	111	533	Illinois Central	111	111	110¾	111	— ⅛
70	72	342	Illinois Steel Co.....	69⅞	70½	69⅞	70½	+ ½
53½	54¼	500	International Paper....	54	54¼	53⅜	54	+ ½
87	87½	100	Int. Paper pf.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
17	17½	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	17½	17½	17	17	— ¼
48¾	49½	900	Laclede Gas	49¼	49¾	49	49	+ ¼
92	94	216	Laclede Gas pf.....	93¾	93¾	93¼	93½	+ ½
71	72	340	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71	71	70½	71	+1¼
54¾	54⅞	3,625	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	55⅜	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅛
93	93⅞	9,205	Manhattan Con	93⅜	94½	92¾	93¼	— ¾
164⅜	165½	15,763	Metropolitan St. Ry....	163	165½	163	164¾	+2⅞
106½	108	50	Michigan Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
59	60	110	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	59½	59½	59	59½	+1⅛
94½	95¼	483	Minnesota Iron	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	— ¼
...	...	1,250	Minnesota Iron, t. r...	94⅞	95¼	94⅜	94⅜	.....
33	33¼	520	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	33⅜	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	1,125	Missouri Pacific	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
32	32½	15	Nat. Biscuit Co.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	.....
95	95½	75	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	95½	95½	95¼	95½	.....
32¼	32⅜	125	National Lead Co	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
91¼	92	415	New Jersey Central ..	91⅜	91¾	91¼	91¼	— ¼
103	104	1,830	New York Air Brake..	102½	103¾	101	103	+2
115⅝	116	137	New York Central	115½	115½	115½	115½	— ¼
		20	N. Y., Lack. & West...	124	124	124	124	.....
6¼	6⅝	200	North American	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
40⅜	40½	52,407	Northern Pacific	41⅜	41½	40¼	40⅝	—1⅝
75⅜	75½	4,915	Northern Pacific pf...	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅜
28	30	30	Oregon Short Line	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....
44½	45½	500	Pacific Coast	45	45	45	45	.....
80	85	30	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
32¼	32¾	268	Pacific Mail	32⅜	33	32½	32¾	+ ¼
116½	117	268	Pennsylvania R. R....	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
3	5	62	Peoria & Eastern.....	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
104¾	104⅞	15,219	People's Gas, Chicago.	104⅞	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
44½	45½	1,000	Pitts., C., C. & St. L..	42½	44½	42½	44½	+2
66	66½	1,825	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65½	66½	65½	66	+3
189	190½	80	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	190½	190½	190¼	190½	+ ½
1¼	2	100	Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	17¾	100	Reading	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
42⅝	42¾	400	Reading 1st pf.....	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	.....
20¼	20½	250	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	.....
11¾	12¼	200	St. L. Southw. pf.....	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
79	80	100	St. Paul & Omaha.....	79	79	79	79	—1¼
23	24	300	Southern Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
8¾	9	500	Southern Railway	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	33¾	1,577	Southern Railway pf..	33¾	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	7¼	50	Standard R. & T.....	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
27	27¼	720	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ¼
13¾	13⅞	350	Texas Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	.....
32⅜	32⅞	5,030	Union Pacific	33¼	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
64¾	64⅞	8,433	Union Pacific pf.....	65¼	65½	64⅞	64⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	2⅜	4,875	U. P., D. & G., t. ctf.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅜
6¼	6⅝		United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	.....
64⅝	64⅞	1,265	U. S. Leather pf.....	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	9,070	United States Rubber.	38½	40⅞	38¼	39¼	+ ¼
102¾	103	976	U. S. Rubber pf.....	102½	104	102½	103	+ ½
7⅞	8	20	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
...	94¾	200	West Chicago Street..	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¾
91½	91⅝	825	Western Union Tel....	91⅜	91⅜	91¼	91¼	.....
3⅝	4	1,105	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	4	3⅝	4	.....
19	20¼	100	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
Sales.....		390,037						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
5,000..... 100¼
500..... 100

Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
56,000..... 72⅛
1,000..... 72
9,000..... 71⅞
2,000..... 72
1,000..... 71⅞

Gen 4s
12,000..... 93¾
17,000..... 93⅝
2,000..... 93¾
15,000..... 93⅝
43,000..... 93⅝
20,000..... 93⅝

Balt & Ohio 3½s, When Issued
16,000..... 95½

Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
2,000..... 121

Bklyn, W & W Co 5s
1,000..... 84
5,000..... 87
5,000..... 86¾
2,000..... 86

Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
2,000..... 36¼

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
21,000..... 86¼
12,000..... 86

Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s
1,000..... 104

Ches & Ohio Con 5s
3,000..... 116

Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
3,000..... 115

Chic, M & St Paul Gold 7s
1,000..... 153

Chic, Mil & St P Gen 4s, Series A
1,000..... 105¾

Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933
2,000..... 120

Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
21,000..... 104⅜

Chic, St P & M 1st
1,000..... 135½

Chic Term Tran 4s
6,000..... 89⅞
1,000..... 90
3,000..... 89⅞

Cin., Day & Ir 1st 5s
2,000..... 111½

Col & C Mid 1st Ext
2,000..... 75

Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $85 Paid
4,000..... 78

Denver & Rio Grande 4s
25,000..... 97¼

Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000..... 93⅜
2,000..... 93¼
3,000..... 93⅜

Erie 4s, Prior Bds
1,000..... 92½

Erie Gen Lien 4s
1,000..... 71½
2,000..... 71

Evansv & T H 1st
3,000..... 121

Evans & T H Gen 5s
3,000..... 96

Ft Wth & D C 1st
20,000..... 75¼
9,000..... 75
21,000..... 75½
2,000..... 75½

Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000..... 99½

Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
3,000s20f..... 108½

H & Tex Cen G M 4s
14,000..... 84

Ill Central 4s, 1953
5,000..... 102

Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
18,000..... 75¼

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000..... 105½

Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented
1,000..... 98
2,000..... 98½
2,000..... 99
2,000..... 98½
2,000..... 99

Louisville & Nashville 5s
25,000..... 103½

Mex Inter 1st 4s
2,000..... 78¼
9,000..... 78
Total sales $2,258,000

Metropolitan Elev 2d
4,000..... 104

Met St Ry Gen 5s
4,000..... 114

Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000..... 75¼

Mil, L S & W Ext 5s
1,000..... 118

Mil, L S & Wn 1st
3,000..... 136

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000..... 89
6,000..... 89
3,000..... 89
13,000..... 89
8,000..... 89
500..... 89½
21,000..... 89⅞

Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
1,000..... 62⅝
2,000..... 63

Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
2,000..... 104½
5,000..... 104¾
1,000..... 104⅞

Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s
3,000..... 77⅜

Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
2,000..... 101

Morris & Essex 7s, '71
30,000..... 108½

Nash, C & St L Con
2,000..... 102
3,000..... 102¼

N Y Central 1st Coup
2,000..... 117⅜

N Y Cent & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
1,000..... 94¼

N Y, Chic & St L 4s
7,000..... 104⅞
2,000..... 104½

N Y & Nor 1st 5s
1,000..... 123

N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000..... 102¼
4,000..... 102½
1,000..... 102

N Y, S & W Term 1st
15,000b3..... 111

N Y, Sus & Wn G M
2,000..... 83½

Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s
13,000s20f..... 83¼
5,000..... 83¼
10,000s20f..... 83½

Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
3,000..... 67¼
3,000..... 67
5,000..... 66¾

Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
2,000..... 100⅜

Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
3,000..... 103½

Oregon R & Nav 4s
2,000..... 99¾
1,000..... 99½

Oregon R & Nav 1st
3,000s5f..... 113½

Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
3,000..... 106
2,000..... 106¼
1,000..... 106¼
3,000..... 106⅜

Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000..... 127½

Peoria & Eastern 1st
2,000..... 75
3,000..... 76½

Pittsburg & Wn 1st
20,000..... 93
1,000..... 92½
20,000..... 92¾

Pittsburg & Western 5s
25,000..... 55
5,000..... 56
10,000..... 56
5,000..... 56¾
5,000..... 56½

Reading Co Gen 4s
35,000..... 82½
35,000..... 82¼
5,000..... 82¾
5,000..... 82¾
15,000..... 82¾
40,000..... 82¼

Rio Grande Wn 1st
3,000..... 88½
4,000..... 88¼

St L & Iron Mount, Arkan Br Ext 5s
5,000..... 106½

St L & Ir M Gen 5s
10,000..... 96½
8,000..... 96

St L Southwn 1st
2,000..... 79¼

St L Southwn 2d Inc
5,000..... 31⅞
4,000..... 32

San A & Ar Pass 4s
10,000..... 68¼
5,000..... 68
9,060..... 68⅛
4,000..... 68¼

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000..... 98¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000..... 97⅝
3,000..... 97½
9,000..... 97⅝

Standard R & T 6s
2,000..... 76

Standard R & T Inc
2,000..... 20

Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birmingham Div 1st
3,000..... 93½

Tex & N O Con 5s
5,000..... 102
5,000..... 102¼

Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
10,000..... 107

Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
20,000..... 46⅞
7,000..... 46½
30,000..... 46⅜
50,000..... 46½
5,000..... 46¼
2,000..... 46¼
3,000..... 46⅜
18,000..... 46⅜
12,000..... 46¼
20,000..... 46⅛
1,000..... 46

Third Avenue 1st 5s
3,000s20f..... 124½

Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
3,000..... 90

Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
2,000..... 91

Union Pacific 4s
111,000..... 99
2,000..... 99⅛
34,000..... 99
500..... 99¼
9,000..... 99
500..... 99⅜
1,000..... 99⅛
10,000..... 99

U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
40,000..... 77⅛
28,000..... 77½
10,000..... 77⅝
39,000..... 77⅞
20,000..... 77⅞
40,000..... 77¾
15,000..... 77¾
13,000..... 77¾
18,000..... 77¼

Wabash 1st 5s
11,000..... 112
4,000..... 112¾

Wabash 2d 5s
8,000..... 89
20,000..... 89½

West Shore Gtd 4s
6,000..... 109½
Registered
1,000..... 108¾

Wn N Y & Penn 1st
1,000..... 108⅞

Wisconsin Cen Co Inc
10,000..... 7⅛

Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
10,000..... 57
5,000..... 57½
10,000..... 57⅜
39,000..... 57½
32,000..... 57¾
3,000..... 57⅞
176,000..... 58
10,000..... 58¼
5,000..... 58⅜
20,000..... 58½
10,000..... 58⅝
5,000..... 58⅞
2,000..... 58⅝
1,000..... 59
20,000..... 58⅞
2,000..... 58⅝
5,000..... 58⅝
5,000..... 58⅞
1,000..... 58⅞
50,000..... 58⅞
1,000..... 59
20,000..... 58⅞
2,000..... 58⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$307,720,161
Gold reserve	244,108,057
Net silver	6,990,107
United States notes in the Treasury	34,148,850
Treasury notes of 1890	1,702,423
Total receipts this day	1,498,780
Total receipts this month	7,264,664
Total receipts this year	132,072,550
Total expenditures this day	2,052,000
Total expenditures this month	9,914,000
Total expenditures this year	194,667,114
Deposits in National banks	83,983,790
Government receipts from internal revenue	949,546
Customs	498,508
Miscellaneous	50,735
Expenditures	2,052,000
Bank notes received for redemption	193,241

ADIRONDACK LAND CASE.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—Attorney General Hancock was to-day informed of a decision rendered by Justice Leslie W. Russell of the Supreme Court, in a test case which involves the State's title to about 150,000 acres of Adirondack land. The action was brought by Ferris J. Meigs, and is one of forty cases in which it has been sought to eject the State from land which it has acquired through sales for the non-payment of taxes.

The decision is one of great importance, as by it the State is permitted to retain a large amount of valuable Adirondack land. Judge Russell decides the case on the ground that the State has not enacted any statute which would permit the institution against it of a writ of ejectment.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
3s, r., 1918	104½	105
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105½
3s, 1918, small	104½	105½
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110¾
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾
4s, r., 1925	126⅜	127½
4s, c., 1925	126¾	127½
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	110	120
Am. Dist. Tel	40	..
Am. Malting Co.	30½	31
Ann Arbor	11½	12¼
Ann Arbor pf	35	36
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5¾	6¼
Boston A. L. pf	103	108
Brunswick City	7½	8½
Buff., R. & P.	30	33
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Canadian Pacific	84½	84¾
Central Pacific	25	26
Chi. & Alton	152	..
Chi. & Alton pf	171	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	40	41¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	27	28½
Chi. Gt. W. deb. 70s	72	73
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29½	33
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	176
Chi. T. & T. pf.	33½	34
C., C., C. & St. L.	40¾	40¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87¼	87¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	⅝
Col. Midland	6	7½
Col. Midland pf	16	17½
Col. & H. C. & I.	5	5¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	24
Com. Cable	165	..
Consol. Coal	46	48
Consol. Ice pf	88	93
Del. & Hud	106¾	107¼
Del., L. & W.	..	..
Den. & R. G.	13¼	13⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	14	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Eastern Elevator	..	55
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	110¾	130
Eighth Avenue	350	..
Erie	18¾	18¾
Erie 1st pf	34¾	35¾
Erie 2d pf	17¼	18¼
Ft. W. & R. G.	11½	15
Fac. Coast 2d pf.	60	..
Gen. Electric	98	98
Harlem	350	..
Homestake	54	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf	33	34
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	5½	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	8	10
L. E. & W.	15¼	17
Lake Shore	192½	194
Long Island	47	55
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1
Minn. & St. L.	26	28
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	..
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	22	..
Mo., K. & T.	10¾	11¼
Mobile & Ohio	27	28½
Morris & Essex	175	..
Nat. Lead pf	108	111
Nat. Lin. Oil	2¾	3½
Nat. Starch	5	7¼
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25
New Cent. Coal	33	42
N. Y. & N. H.	189	192
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
N. Y. & Harlem	280	..
N. Y., O. & W.	15¼	15½
Norfolk So.	55	66
Nor. & West.	13	15½
Nor. & West. pf.	50	51
Ore. R. & N.	4¼	6
Ore. R. & N. pf.	55	56½
Ore. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	60	62
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	7½	8
Quicksilver pf.	5¾	8
Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
Rome, W. & O.	125	..
Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	65	67½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	6	7¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	56	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	17¼	21
St. L. & San Fran.	7½	8
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	64	65
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf.	30½	31
St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5½
St. P. & Duluth	21½	24
St. P. & D. pf.	87	90
St. P., M. & M.	165	170
St. P. & O. pf.	157	160
Sil. bullion certfs.	60	61
Sixth Avenue	200	..
T. P. Land Tr.	7	8
Third Avenue	155	160
Tol. & O. C.	..	28
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Tol., Peo. & West.	27	30
Twin City R. T.	27	30
U. S. Express	40	44
Wabash pf.	20½	20⅞
Wells-F. Express	120	125
Wis. Central	1½	2¼

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
46,040	Am. Sugar Ref.	113¼	114¼	112½	113¾
7,290	Am. Tobacco	127⅜	127½	123¾	124⅝
320	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33¾	34	33½	33½
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11½	11½	11½	11½
140	Bay State Gas	3	3	3	3
8,840	Brook. R. T.	66¼	67¼	66½	66¾
2,920	C., B. & Qy.	114¾	115⅜	114⅜	114⅝
4,110	C., M. & St. P.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107⅜
1,220	C., R. I. & Pac.	102¼	102½	101⅞	101⅞
260	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14¼	14	14⅛
520	Louis. & Nash.	55	55½	54⅝	54⅞
1,850	Manhattan	93¼	94⅛	92¾	93⅜
50	Mo. Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜
8,780	Nor. Pacific	41⅜	41⅜	40⅜	40⅝
630	Nor. Pac. pf.	76	76	75⅝	75⅝
2,660	People's Gas	105	105¼	104½	104⅝
10	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½
20	Reading	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
20	Southern Ry.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	Southern pf.	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜
30	Tenn. C. & I.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
290	Union Pac.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
420	Union Pac. pf.	65⅞	65⅞	64⅜	64¾
200	U. P., D. & G.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	U. S. Rubber	38¾	41	38¼	39½
20	U. S. Rub. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
80	U. S. Leath. pf.	64⅞	65	64½	65
87,800					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	72	72	71⅞	71⅞
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
48,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st	77⅛	78	77¼	77½
58,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	57	58	57	58
$156,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Trading broadened out considerably to-day by reason of a revival of interest in the copper shares. Over 6,000 shares of listed mining stocks changed hands in the morning dealings, Montana and Osceola leading. Montana made another new high record, at 239½, while Osceola rose 1⅜, to 59⅝, also a new record, the stock having sold at 59¼ Aug. 15. Tamarack was up 3, at 175. Butte gained ½, to 24¼, losing ⅜. A number of new Lake Superior mines are offering in the Boston market. It is understood that subscriptions at $8 for the Winona were double the amount of stock offered. Boston cannot get over its old fondness for copper mining investments, and predictions as to the future on such stocks as Montana and Osceola are as glowing as if they were not at their highest on record. The general market was steady, without many changes of importance in prices. Consolidated Vermont 5s were up 1½, at 79½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s were ½ lower, at 114¼. Boston and Albany was up 2, at 250. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 3½@4½; commercial paper, 4@5½. Clearing House balances loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	250	252
Boston & Lowell	226	227
Boston & Maine	163	164
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	121¾	122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	103	123
Fitchburg pf	104¾	105
Maine Central	131	134
Old Colony	192	..
Oregon Short Line	29	30
West End	85¾	86
West End pf	107	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	3¼	3½
Arnold	16⅝	17
Atlantic	25½	26
Boston & Montana	239	239½
Butte & Boston	23⅝	24
Calumet & Hecla	580	585
Centennial	17¾	17¾
Franklin	13¼	13½
Gold Coin Mines	25	.50
Osceola	58½	58¾
Pioneer, (gold)	4⅞	5
Quincy	117	119
Santa Ysabel	4½	5
Tamarack	174	174½
Tecumseh	3	3½
Wolverine	26	26½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	281
Dominion Coal	25	25½
Edison Electric Illuminating

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL

Bishops and Deputies Spend the Day on Amendments to the Constitution.

THE HOUSES FAIL TO AGREE

Two Propositions Adopted by the Bishops Are Rejected by the Coordinate Body—Petition from the Filipinos Read.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church, to-day a resolution was introduced expressing the earnest desire of the convention that the instructions to the Commissioners to be appointed to the international peace conference proposed by the Czar of Russia shall recommend the establishment of a permanent court for the settlement of all differences by arbitration.

Several resolutions on the question of marriage and divorce were presented. Bishop Davenport of the Diocese of Springfield moved that the discussion of these questions by the convention be held behind closed doors, but some objection was made to immediate consideration, and the matter was referred to the calendar of business for consideration by a committee.

The communication received yesterday from Felipe Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, now in this city, was read by Dr. McConnel of Louisiana. It was as follows:

To the Honorable and Very Reverend President, Members, and Reverend Secretary of the American Episcopal Church, assembled in triennial convention in Washington:

We rejoice with you in the assemblage to-day of your general convention, and, taking advantage of this solemn occasion, we believe it to be our duty to convey to you our high consideration and respect. The exalted American clergy certainly represent Christian morals and holy charity, virtues which elevate them in the general esteem.

In paying this tribute of admiration to the exalted ecclesiastical hierarchy of North America we fulfill our purpose in supplicating you to offer your prayers to the Most High on behalf of the natives of the Philippine Islands, and in asking you to do all that can be done to protect and help them in this supreme moment of their history, and to assure them their liberty and protection of personality, which they are entitled by their loyalty and their services to the American cause. The noble and humanitarian Republic of the United States of North America comes to us in our work of political and social redemption. We are deeply thankful for the union and amity of the Filipinos and Americans. May they be imperishable and bear the seal of evangelic brotherhood, which may be impressed upon them by the respected prelates assembled.

It was announced that the Woman's Auxiliary, also in convention here, had reported a collection of $80,400 for missions, about $25,000 more than for the previous year.

The House of Deputies then proceeded to the consideration of the report on the revision of the constitution, which had been made a special order for 11 o'clock. The amendments acted upon were those adopted by both houses of the General Convention of 1895, which required ratification by this convention to become operative.

The first of these affected the question of a heading or title for the constitution and canons of the Church, and provided that it should be as follows: "Constitutions and canons for the government of that portion of the Catholic Church known in law as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

The amendment made by the last convention incorporated in the title the following words: "That portion of the Catholic Church known in law as." The question led to almost an hour's debate. The amendment ha few advocates, but many opponents, who asserted that the change made the title cumbersome and awkward, that the word "portion" indicated a cutting out or dismemberment, that it was unnecessary to declare that the Episcopalians were a part of the Catholic Church, and that some wag would soon nickname the Episcopalian the "in law" Church. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 108 nays to 3 yeas.

The next amendment, which contemplated the substitution of Article 1 for Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the old Constitution, and which was adopted almost unanimously by the last convention, was defeated by a vote of 92 to 17.

Meanwhile messages had been received from the House of Bishops that they had adopted both the amendments rejected by the House of Deputies in this case in which was made in the Deputies that they refuse to concur in the action of the Bishops, and that body was so informed.

The afternoon session of the Deputies was consumed in the consideration of an amendment originating with the Committee on Constitutional Revision, which incorporated in the Constitution that provision of the canonical law which requires that the selection of Bishops shall be sanctioned by a majority of the standing committees in all the dioceses of the Church. It gave rise to a prolonged debate, and the Deputies adjourned without acting on it. Most of the speakers favored the change. They argued that the provision would have a tendency to bring the people together in better church relations than if the selection of a Bishop was left to the diocese alone.

The opponents of the change contended that there was no demand or necessity for it. The principal speech in opposition was made by Dr. Weller of Fond Du Lac, Wis., who said that when a Bishop was elected there was always a minority in the Church opposed to his confirmation, and they covered the whole land with scandal. It was not a question of larger lay representation, he contended, but of larger liberty and freedom in the Church. "If you want to wash the Church's dirty linen," he concluded, "put this provision in the Constitution."

In the House of Bishops the discussion was principally on the amendments to the canons recommended by the committee relating to the ordination of Bishops.

The Bishops referred to a committee of five a memorial from the Episcopal Church in Brazil, asking that the Church in America consecrate for it a Bishop. The Church there has provision in her laws for consecrating a missionary, but this petition presents a new question.

It was also determined, in view of the "technical difficulties at present encompassing the matter of constitutional revision, that the subject of the consideration of the amendments reported by the joint committee be indefinitely postponed." This action refers to certain amendments to the constitution passed upon favorably by the Bishops three years ago, but which were never passed upon by the Deputies. They have no bearing on the amendments now under consideration by the Deputies.

Provision was made by the Bishops for the appointment of a joint committee of five, to whom shall be referred questions of increased responsibility devolving upon the Church and also missionary obligations in the Western Hemisphere, with which the Church may be charged. Petitions were presented for the creation of a new diocese in Indiana and also for the division of the Japanese district into two dioceses.

To-night the delegates attended a reception given by Bishop Satterlee of Washington.

Mr. Hay Meets the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Secretary Hay, by invitation to-day, met the Diplomatic Corps at the State Department. By 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the reception, more than half a hundred of the diplomatic body had assembled in the diplomatic anteroom, all in civil dress except the Oriental contingent. None of the Ambassadors were present. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the dean of the corps, is still in New London slightly indisposed. Ambassadors Cambon, Fava, and Cassini are absent from the United States.

The members of the corps took their position in a long line and Secretary Hay, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Adee, made his way down this line, being introduced by the Assistant Secretary to each of the Ministers and Chargés, who in turn presented to the Secretary their own secretaries and attachés.

The Shaw Murder Trial.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 6.—The trial of Eli Shaw for the murder of his mother came to a sudden stop this afternoon. The defense did not put Shaw on the stand in his own behalf, as was done when he was tried for the murder of his grandmother, and this move shortened the trial and was so unexpected that the State could not go on with the argument until to-morrow. During the morning session Miss Maybelle Neilson and her mother gave testimony. Judge Hoffman offered to let the case go to the jury without argument, but the State refused. **Argument will be had to-morrow.**

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Senator Fairbanks Denies Reports Regarding Its Conclusions—A Recess to be Taken.

QUEBEC, Oct. 6.—The members of the International Commission will take their leave of Quebec next Monday and resume their work in Washington Nov. 1. Joint sessions will be held to-morrow, Saturday and Monday, and the sub-committee will continue their work during the recess.

To-night the United States Commissioners gave a banquet to the British Commissioners and the chief officials of the Dominion, and on Monday night a ball will be given by the Garrison Club to the Commissioners and prominent residents of Quebec. This ball will be the conclusion of a period of brilliant entertaining, which began with the arrival of the commission here on Aug. 23.

In view of the fact that the Commissioners are about to conclude their work in Quebec, Senator Fairbanks, Chairman of the American Commission, was asked this evening to make a statement for publication.

"The Commissioners have not deemed it wise hitherto," he said, "to make public any facts relating to the work of the commission. The reason for that is quite manifest and the policy has been strictly observed. Therefore, I wish to say that any and all statements relative to what the commission has determined upon, with reference to any question under consideration, are absolutely unreliable and without any official warrant."

"Is this as true of the reports about the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question as about others?" he was asked.

"It is," he said. "The Alaskan question has not yet been settled, and so far no proposition of compromise or settlement has been made by either side. The time of the commission has been engaged in the consideration of other matters, and some time may yet elapse before a settlement of that question is attempted."

"Can you state how much more time will be required for the commission to complete its work?"

"That I cannot say. We shall resume our work in Washington soon and hope to make good progress."

BIG PRICE FOR HOSPITAL SITE.

The State Commission in Lunacy Compelled to Pay It.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.—The State Commission in Lunacy to-day received notice that it would be compelled to pay $11,000 for a small strip of land which it desired to purchase for the use of the Hudson River State Hospital, but for which it expected to pay about $1,800.

In a statement issued to-night concerning the transaction it is announced: "Condemnation proceedings were begun to obtain possession of the land, and Mr. Zeigler, the owner, marshaled to his aid his fellow-farmers and neighbors, and an award of $11,000 was made, which was promptly confirmed by the Court, notwithstanding the strong protest of the commission made through the office of the Attorney General. The commission refused to audit the account, but a mandamus was procured by Zeigler's attorneys, and payment was at once enforced."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Campbell Estate Sells Its Holdings at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street—Other Dealings.

The William Campbell estate has sold the plot at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street, 120 by 98.9; the plot on the south side of Forty-second Street, 140 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 138.9 by 98.9, and the plot on the north side of Forty-first Street, 120 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 225 by 98.9. The three plots, equivalent to about 20 lots, were formerly occupied by the Campbell wall paper factories, which were destroyed by fire several years ago. It is reported that the purchaser of the property is George G. Duy, and that the price is about $260,000.

Robert J. McCracken has sold to D. C. Hayes the two-story frame dwelling 913 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100.

John P. Conroy has sold, for about $14,000, the frame building 36 Mulberry Street, 21 by 85 by 20 by 35.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold the four-and-a-half-story dwelling 331 West Eighty-seventh Street, 15 by 100.

Myer Hellman has bought the southeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 50 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to W. J. Fowler, for $8,200, the four-story stone-front tenement 359 East Forty-ninth Street, 18.6 by 40.6 by 18.4 by 40.6.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Walter R. Wood, for $23,500, the five-story brick flat 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Richard Hartnett & Co. sold, by executor's sale, to Frederick Ayer, for $50,100, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 West Thirty-sixth Street, 22.11½ by 98.9; also, to Max Marx, for $7,500, three lots, King's Bridge Road, north side, 25 feet west of Hawthorne Street, each 25 by 100; also, to Hugh Brennan, for $2,550, two lots, Hawthorne Street, west side, 100 feet north of King's Bridge Road, each 25 by 100.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, for $39,380, the five-story stone-front flat 53 West Eleventh Street, 24 by 103.8.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Manhattan Life Insurance Society, for $35,000 each, the three five-story brick flats 40, 42, and 44 East Fifty-first Street, each 25 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Benedickt Fisher, for $147,625, the three-story brick stable, occupying the plot 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, by 133.10 by 75 by 130.5, and the lot 214 West Thirty-third Street, 25 by 62.8 by 25 by 61.6; also, in foreclosure, to Joseph J. Ash, for $48,000, the four-story brick dwelling 25 Washington Place, 25.2 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice M. Law, for $2,000, the two-story frame dwelling Green Lane, or Avenue, east side, 63 feet south of Fifth Street, 19 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 137 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 432 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.5 by 92, six-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $3,543; subject to another mortgage for $26,812.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, Rider Avenue, west side, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 305 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 125, coal yard with one and two story frame sheds. Due on judgment, $4,543.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Warren W. Foster, referee, 2,524 Seventh Avenue, west side, 26.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 27.11½ by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,055.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, referee, 823 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 97 feet west of Cauldwell Avenue, 28 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,856; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 101.1 feet west of the Boulevard, for four four-story and basement brick dwellings, 87.1 by 63.6; Joseph A. Farley, owner; Jones & Leo of 967 Boulevard, architects; cost, $110,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 140 feet west of Park Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.7; Stein, Cohn & Roth of 41 Union Square, owners and architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 75 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 20.10 by 87.1; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 159 Canal Street, owners; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85 and 87.6; Louis Z. Bach of 75 East Eighty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 164.6 feet north of Wendover Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 87.6; Piper Bookstace of 280 Broadway, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $18,000.

Clay Avenue, west side, 135 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 33.6 by 42.4; G. F. Purrington of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $7,500.

Jackson Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; also, Forest Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight four-story brick flats, 20 by 47 and 27.6 by 57; Christina Henderson of 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $84,000.

Alterations.

No. 50 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick flat, Henry Iden of 244 Fourth Avenue, owner; Wagner & Jahn of 109 University Place, architects; cost, $2,200.

No. 14 West Forty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 21 by 55, James Allan of 449 West Twenty-first Street, owner; Henry F. Kilburn of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 522 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick boiler and engine room, estate of J. C. Chamberlain, owner; James E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, to a one-story brick shop and shed, J. S. Cram, owner; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $150.

No. 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, Henry E. Stevens of 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; John Wilson, architect; cost, $350.

West Farms Road, northwest corner of Rodman Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, S. B. Worthman, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a one-story brick boiler room, Mrs. M. Walters, owner; Thorn & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $900.

Ogden Avenue, northwest corner of Wolf Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, Ogden estate, owner; R. A. Walker, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,914 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, Rose J. Hoffman of 48 Second Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 6.

CLINTON AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of Lebanon St, 25x100; John H. Metzler to Robert and Florence Robinson..... $1

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 75x100.2; Abraham Stern and another to Joseph Rosenberg and another.. 1

JACKSON ST, s s, 25x50; Thomas O'Shea and another to Margaret T. Walsh..... 1

LEBANON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 16.8x95; Sarah L. Payne to Henrietta E. M. Le Preux..... 3,400

LOTS 11, 12, and 13, Section B of Edenwald; Patrick Daly and wife to Michael W. Murphy, trustee..... 407

NORTHERN AV, n s, 366.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Charles S. Clark to Isabella Freedman..... 10

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 50.2 ft s of Lawrence R, 25.1x100; Susannah M. Rogers to Annie E. Loutrel..... 10,000

ORCHARD ST, 20, 25x87.6; Edward Kochkeller to Edward Margolles..... 12,000

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 199 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; Julia D. Chivers to Sarah Shaw..... Nominal

WALKER ST, 48 and 50, 50x100.7x50.2x100.7; Maria Jones to George W. Jones.. 1

1ST AV, 16, s w cor 102d St; Emilie Bauer and another to Philip Bauer..... 6,000

2D AV, n e corner of 102d St, 75.11x100; Henry Corn to Henrietta Ettinger..... 1

3D ST, 59 East, 25x96.2; Jonas Weil and others to Donald Lewis..... 43,000

27TH ST, 154 East, 20x98.9; George F. Gminder and wife to Thomas Burns.... 29,000

29TH ST, s w s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; James F. Shanny and others to Jacob Korn..... 1

35TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Clifford J. Gruber, by guardian, to John Davis..... 2,100

35TH ST, 420 West, 25x98.9; Eva F. Gruber and others to John Davis, 4-5 part..... 8,400

64TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; James McCredie and others, executors, &c., to Donald McCredie..... 1

65TH ST, 302 East, 18x76.2x irregular; Lena Lewis to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

78TH ST, 132 West, 16x85.6x16x95.10; Francis J. Hopson, referee, to Pauline Levy..... 2,600

102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; John A. Philbrick and wife to John Immel..... 100

109TH ST, s s, 432 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend..... 6,750

109TH ST, s s, 457 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend..... 7,600

114TH ST, 608 West, 14x100.11; Clarence J. Lawson and another to Theresa Engel. 100

115TH ST, 442 East, 24.10x100.11; Mitchel Levy, referee, to William J. Amend..... 3,600

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124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Eleanor Elgar and others, executors, &c., to Jacob D. Butler..... 34,000

135TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of Brown Place, 100x100; William Shillaber, Jr., trustee, to Furman V. Gaines and another..... 17,200

145TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x199.10, to 149th St. Frederick Haas and wife to Edward Hirsh and others... 1

150TH ST, s s, east ½ of Lot 175, map of the Village of Melrose South, 25x100; Jennie Wood to Antonio Del Chiopo..... 5,150

167TH ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Christina M. McKenna to Charles Brogan ..... Exchange, &c.

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BUMMENTHAL, Adolphine, to William V. Gordon; n s of 183d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ¼ year..... 2,250

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BUTLER, Jacob D., to Eleanor Elgar and others, executors, &c.; 124th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 31,000

CLEVELAND, Robert, to Thomas E. Moody; n s of Berry St, 250 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years..... 3,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c.; 118 Ludlow St, 5 years... 24,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Henry Hy. Hendricks and another, executors, &c., trustees, &c.; 120 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 25,000

CONNERTY, James, and another to Jacob Ruppert; 812 10th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 2,000

COX, Angeline L., to Andrew H. Kellogg; n s of Norwood Av, 270 ft w of 205th St, 2½ years..... 500

DANZIG, Simon, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Park Av, 80 ft n of 65th St, 1 year..... 11,000

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GELLES, Isaac, to New York Security and Trust Company; e s of Market St, 19—In re Mt. Hope Retreat.
20—In re Barry Street.
21—A. & J. Reynolds Co. vs. Hackett.
22—Switzer vs. Wolf.
23—People, &c., vs. Freund.
24—Deutsch vs. Hoe.
25—Metzger vs. Edson.
26—Lange vs. Connors.
27—Wilson vs. Crow.
28—Serrell vs. Brown.
29—Pearson vs. Ball.
30—In re Lamphsar.
31—Macgowan vs. Macgowan.
32—Mogues vs. Dupont.
33—In re Signoux.
34—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Smith vs. Smith.
36—Mullen vs. Mullen.
37—In re Dahlman.
38—Bode vs. King.
39—United Press vs. A. L. Abell Co.
40—In re Kronethal.
41—Ballie vs. Ballie.
42—Rosenthal vs. Samuels.
43—Farowich vs. same.
44—Hughes vs. Radley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Ver Planck vs. Godfrey.
2—Bradley & Currier Co vs. Lennon.
3—Eno vs. Eno.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
Law and Fact.
1616—Corson vs. Corson.
1672—Lincoln vs. Bretzfield.
1588—Pearson vs. Rooney
1593—Katzman vs. Katzman.
1621—Byrne vs. Reilly.
1604—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
1590—Harris vs. Elliott.
1470—Britton vs. Hooper.
1495—Piper vs. Piper.
1634—Noonan vs. Noonan.
1451—Terwilliger vs. Klingman.
1594—Stephens vs. Stephens.
1531—Stahlnecker vs. Gerding.
1651—Perkins vs. Kirkpatrick.
1692—Mechanics & Trad. Bank vs. Gale.
1433—West. Un. Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
963—Tilton vs. Stivers.
1527—Delano vs. Rice.
1299—Lipschitz vs. Lipschitz.
1337—Victoria Pap. Mill Co. vs. Casbriel.
1373—Nugent vs. Nugent
14—Logan vs. Rosenweig.
1466—Alexander vs. Bixby.
1468—Wainwright vs. Seymour.
1483—Smith vs. Stiftas.
1465—Smith vs. Freitag.
1497—Rossou vs. Poll.
1503—Hirschbein vs. Johnson.
1508—Levy vs. Levy.
1510—Cooney vs. Siefke.
1509—McGowan vs. Busey.
1516—Copper vs. Hill Bros. & Co.
1701—Franko vs. Ruppert.
1525—Galvin vs. Healy.
1526—Rosenthal vs. Rosen.
1540—Farrell vs. Fisher.
1673—Morrison vs. Harrell.
1546—Hefter vs. Supreme Council, O. B. U.
1553—Wimpfheimer vs. Toplitz.
1555—Hamersley vs. Duryea.
1556—Grand vs. Haight.
1557—Fromer vs. Hoffman.
1562—Browning vs. Robertson.
1622—Finnigan vs. Finnigan.
1596—McCord vs. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
1598—Apfel vs. Mayer.
1599—Hirschel vs. Mayer
1506—Sharp vs. Sharp.
1635—De Witt vs. Ardle.
1632—Wells & Newton Co. vs. Todd.
1630—Bing vs. Wefeker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.
Preferred Causes.
4792—D. Buchner & Co. vs. Tamsen.
5575—Walter vs. Markewitz.
5524—St. John vs. Robinson.

ARMED MINERS IN ILLINOIS.

They Patrol the Highways in Virden and in Pana.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 6.—The town of Virden presents a decidedly martial aspect, fully 2,500 armed miners being organized into squads, which patrol the railroad tracks and highways. The men, when relieved from duty, sleep in barns, empty storerooms, box cars, and on the sidewalks, wherever room can be found. Mayor Noll has issued orders closing all saloons while the present trouble lasts. Commissary arrangements for feeding the miners have been perfected.

The strikers are not molesting the company's plant. Manager Lukens, fearing an attempt to destroy the stockade would be made, called on Sheriff Davenport for deputies. The leading merchants offered to go on the bonds of a number of Virden miners who own their homes if they were sworn in as deputies by the Sheriff, guaranteeing that the company's property would not be molested as long as the negroes were not in sight. The offer was refused by Lukens, who reaffirmed his purpose of bringing in Alabama negroes, and insisted that the Sheriff be in readiness to invoke State aid. The Sheriff says he will do his duty, and will only call on Gov. Tanner as a last resort.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 6.—The militia here continue to patrol the streets, holding up and searching all classes of citizens and relieving them of any firearms. The union miners, in conference with State labor leaders of various organizations, have adopted plans for a more vigorous war against the blacks and the mine operators. Every effort will be put forth to keep the coal mined by the blacks out of the market. Every car that leaves Pana is now mysteriously labeled with chalk, "Negro scab coal from Pana, Ill."

Murderer Roesel Again Sentenced.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 6.—Louis Roesel was to-day resentenced to be hanged on Oct. 28 for the murder of Farmer James C. Pitts at Summit. The crime was committed on Sept. 9 of last year. Through appeals Roesel's execution has been stayed, and this was the third time he had been sentenced.

BOARDERS WANTED.

43D ST., 137 WEST.—Two choice rooms, second floor, front; sunny; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

32D ST., 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished roms to let to gentlemen only; terms moderate.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 9:d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK or HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as a good plain cook, or light housework in private American family only; best city reference. 819 9th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; private family; wages $35; best city reference. Anderson, 222 East 27th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and laundress; best reference. 305 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best references. 343 West 40th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; neat, willing, and obliging; plain sewer; good references. Janie, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady as visiting governess or single lessons; teaches English, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. M. U., Box 30, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; afternoon; references. Milla, Box 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; Protestant; thoroughly competent; good city reference; private family. Laundress, Box 101, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress; will assist with light housework if necessary; late employer can be seen. 266 West 47th St., second bell

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress on shirts, cuffs, collars, and flannels; best city reference from last places. 237 E. 58th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By day; or any other work: cleaning. 402 West 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse to lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' city references. Emureel, 346 West 59th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing, dresses, finishing, and alterations. Huth, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; private family; city references. E. C., 1,791 1st Av.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young English butler; single-handed; first-class references. E. E. S., care Lindahl, 52 East 30th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By reliable, thoroughly competent coachman; neat appearance; willing, obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 591 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Oct. 15, wishes position; good reference; call or address present employer. 4 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes position for his man; married; no family. 33 West 51st St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—First-class references. M. N., 15 East 10th St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACE MAN.—Care of furnace, windows, sidewalk, in neighborhood of East 58th St.; temperate; personal reference. Furnace, 1,026 3d Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An experienced houseworker for two in family in an apartment; must be a good cook and laundress, and have personal reference. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at 306 West 82d St.

WANTED—A cook who assists in washing and ironing. Apply until noon at 123 West 82d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—My exclusive Parisian jewelry is now on exhibition, also a complete assortment of Libert's incomparable perfumes at lowest prices. JAMMES, lately Broadway, now 6 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

$1.00 TRIP $1

MAUCH CHUNK. GLEN ONOKO.

AND SWITCHBACK.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra. Train will leave West 23d St. at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 8:15 A. M.

For further particulars apply at Lehigh Valley Ticket offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

AUCTION SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made the 4th day of August, 1898, the undersigned, administrators with the will annexed of David Aaron, deceased, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, to the highest bidder, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the claim of the late David Aaron against the late firm of J. B. Bachman & Co. of New York City.

JOS. B. AARON,
FREDERICK F. LOWENFELS.

Oct. 6, 1898.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J. NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS. LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. "Experienced teachers, small classes." Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident), West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year began Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopened, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate, and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.

Modern Sanitary Building.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from six to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

THE DE LANCEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
71 West 85th Street.

Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM } FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.

Opens Oct. 3. Office hours, 11, 12:30, 2:30, 4.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Conveniently to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, 19th year, begins
MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet persons after Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

The Helburn School — No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopened October 3d.

331 MADISON AVENUE.

MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS. FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10. Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and Girls, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 3d. Manual training. Kindergarten.

INSTRUCTION.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

SENFTNER SCHOOL,

13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address
Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

Collegiate School.

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,

Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Heffley School, formerly Pratt Institute. Department of Commerce
229 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, Stenography, Typewriting, Languages, Bookkeeping,
New York Branch, Regents, Civil Service.
27 E. 44TH ST. Proofreading. Begin any time.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St "Dwight Method" of Instruction, LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, $1 WEEK; day, evening; free trial lesson. College, 816 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 40th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADway, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against THE EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under said name, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Eidoloscope Company, for the benefit of their creditors, at the office of his attorney, George Putnam Smith, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, September 23, 1898. PHILIP B. VEILLER, Assignee.

GEORGE PUTNAM SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s23-1aw6wF

CRUTTENDEN, JOHN J., and SAMUEL W. ROLLO.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. David MacAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 26th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN J. CRUTTENDEN and SAMUEL W. ROLLO, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Cruttenden and Rollo, to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to L. Stewart Milligan, the assignee of said Cruttenden and Rollo, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Edgar Jackson, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, August 30, 1898.

L. STEWART MILLIGAN, Assignee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER, et al., defendants.

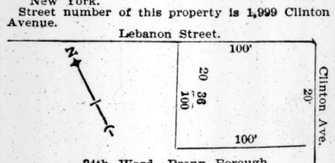
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Clinton Avenue with the southerly line of Lebanon Street, and running thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Clinton Avenue twenty feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles, or nearly so, to the last-mentioned line one hundred feet; thence northeasterly and parallel to Clinton Avenue twenty and 36-100 feet, and thence southeasterly along the southerly line of Lebanon Street one hundred feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 1,999 Clinton Avenue.



24th Ward, Bronx Borough.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,237.36, with interest thereon from 28th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $245.22, with interest from July 28th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $13 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 29th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, Sept. 21st, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, the 17th day of October, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, October 5th, 1898.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. of-2aw2wF&M

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. ERNEST C. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 130 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier. 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Last Trip Oct. 7th.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATTRACTIVE

AUTUMN TOURS

NEW YORK, OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, NEWPORT NEWS, NORFOLK, WASHINGTON.

Skirting the coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia, to Hampton Roads, in one of the beautiful steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Returning leisurely by water or rail.

The normal climate of this section during the Fall and early Winter is delightful.

Tickets include Hotel Accomodations at points en route, as well as rail and steamer fares for the entire trip.

Shorter trips to Old Point Comfort and Richmond, with or without hotel coupons.

For full information apply to OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., Pier 26, North River, N. Y. City.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 68 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....OCTOBER 8
MESABA.....OCTOBER 15
MASCOTTE.....OCTOBER 22
MOHEGAN.....OCTOBER 29
MARQUETTE.....NOVEMBER 5

ALL NEW STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:

Steamers leave San Francisco.

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 10
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For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 7, Jan. 30, Apl. 17
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Dec. 5, Feb. 27, May 8
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia.

AORANGI .....Oct. 20 | WARRIMOO...Nov. 17
MIOWERA, Dec. 15.

For rates apply 358 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
K. Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM | Ka. W. d. G., Nv. 15, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Nov. 22, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Oct. 13, noon
Koenigen Luise.....Thursday, Oct. 27, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Werra...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Aller....Oct. 15, 11 AM | Ems.....Oct. 29, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM | †Aller...Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM | †Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM | *A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck.....Thursday, Oct. 20, 9 A. M.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM | Pennsyl'a, Oct. 29, 4 PM
Ph'nicia, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM | Palatia, Nov. 5, 10 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.....Oct. 12 | St. Louis.....Nov. 16
St. Paul.....Oct. 19 | St. Paul.....Nov. 23
Paris.....Oct. 26 | Paris.....Nov. 30

Sailing Saturdays at 12 noon.

*Rhynland.....Oct. 15 | Belgenland.....Oct. 22

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

*Southwark.....Oct. 12 | *Kensington.....Oct. 26
Westerland.....Oct. 19 | Noordland.....Nov. 2

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon | Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon | Majestic, Nov. 16, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon | Germanic, Nov. 23, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 30, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply at WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River, Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM | Lucania, Oct. 20, 2 PM
Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM | Etruria, Nov. 5, 10 AM

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

The Mayor Calls for Figures for a City Asphalt Plant.

PUBLIC BATHS AT THE BEACH

Mr. Van Wyck Promises $150,000 for a Coney Island Pavilion—Increases Asked.

At yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Mayor Van Wyck instructed Commissioner of Highways Keating to prepare estimates of the cost of a city asphalt plant and present them before the end of the month.

"The city is going to expend something like $2,000,000 in asphalting next year," said the Mayor, "and it ought to make its own asphalt instead of being compelled to pay the prices of the asphalt companies."

The Mayor said over six weeks ago that he was in favor of the city's establishing such a plant. This was just after $22,000 had been appropriated, on his motion, for asphalt bicycle paths in the Borough of Queens. The bids of the asphalt companies for this work were about twice the amount appropriated, and the Mayor was indignant.

The Mayor agreed to an appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of a public bath and pavilion on the city's grounds at Coney Island. The bath and pavilion were suggested to the board by George V. Brower, Deputy Commissioner of Parks for Brooklyn. Mr. Brower asked for an increase of $300,000 over last year's appropriation.

"What do you intend to do with it?" asked the Mayor.

Mr. Brower replied that $150,000 was needed for Brooklyn's small parks. He then described his plan for spending the other half. The bathhouse, he said, would have a disinfecting plant for cleansing the clothes of the poor, and would be provided with many comforts and luxuries. The admission would be 15 cents. The pavilion would be large enough to accommodate 10,000 people at one time.

The plan delighted the Mayor, who said: "Well, if you can do all that you shall have the money. Mind you, you shall have it."

The estimates considered by the board were those of the Department of Highways, the Department of Sewers, and the Department of Parks. The Department of Highways received for 1898 $2,053,020.35. Commissioner Keating asked for 1899, $4,995,890.17. The Mayor was satisfied with most of the increases asked, and it is expected that the board will allow nearly, if not all, the estimate. One of Commissioner Keating's items was $400,000 for repaving streets in Brooklyn.

The Sewer Department asked for $1,478,856.67. The amount allowed for 1898 was $589,455.44. Five hundred thousand dollars is asked for the construction of new sewers and alterations and repairs of old sewers.

The Park Department asked for $2,160,909.42. The amount allowed for 1898 was $1,395,455.

A CHURCH DANCING CLASS.

The Rev. John L. Scudder of the First Congregational Church of Jersey City Will Start One.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, proposes to start a dancing class in connection with his church, after the manner of the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, who established such a class last Winter. Pastor Scudder has engaged Llewelyn Williams as a teacher, and the lessons, which will begin on Oct. 18, will be given in the People's Palace, attached to the Tabernacle, at Henderson and York Streets.

Pastor Scudder not long ago delivered a sermon, in which he took the view that dancing was an innocent recreation and should be countenanced, within certain limits. "Dancing," he said, "is the outward expression of internal exhilaration of spirits. A child skips to school, for walking is too prosaic for her state of mind. The word dance in Hebrew means to leap for joy. The lame man healed by Peter danced and praised God at the same time. When David killed Goliath, there was universal dancing, and at the wedding at Cana, I have no doubt the Lord looked upon the dancing of the young people with a favoring smile.

"I can see no sin in dancing. On the contrary, it is a graceful amusement, and perfectly proper if kept within reasonable bounds. To my mind, there are three limitations which should be placed on dancing. The first relates to time. Young people should observe proper hours. Dancing after midnight is unhealthy and contrary to nature. We are not bats and owls, and should not turn night into day and day into night.

"The second limitation concerns the manner of dancing. A man should hold his partner at a respectful distance, using his arms to steady and guide her, and the woman should see that these instructions are adhered to. When dancing degenerates into a peripatetic hugging it becomes a disgraceful and sometimes a dangerous pastime. The third limitation is to be careful where and with whom you dance. Confine this amusement as much as possible to the home circle and personal acquaintances. Public halls and dancing pavilions, where young women dance with men they have never seen before, are pernicious in the extreme."

Pastor Scudder said yesterday that that sermon exactly represented his views on the subject. He had seen no reason to change. It was with the idea of reducing the precepts there enunciated to practice that he was about to establish dancing classes among his congregation.

STOCK BROKERS' LICENSE TAX.

Commissioner Scott Makes an Important Ruling Affecting Traders.

Collector Treat received yesterday from Commissioner Scott an important ruling affecting stock brokers. It was an answer to an inquiry by a broker whether he was compelled to pay the license tax. He said: "I do not trade for others, either on the floor or outside, and receive no recompense from others for services. I am simply a trader, buying and selling each day for myself."

Commissioner Scott replies: "The fact that he buys and sells for himself only cannot relieve him from special tax liability as a broker."

ANDREW H. GREEN HONORED.

Gold Medal Presented to Him for Public Services.

A gold medal was presented to Andrew H. Green yesterday as a token of appreciation of his public services during the last third of a century. The presentation was made on behalf of the Historical and Memorial Committee of the General Citizens' Committee on the Celebration of Municipal Consolidation, appointed by the Mayor last Spring. About fifty well-known citizens gathered in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall, where the presentation was made. Another medal was to have been presented at the same time to J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who died recently.

President Guggenheimer of the Council presided. He asked Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to speak. Gen. Woodford reviewed the principal events in Mr. Green's life. The medal was presented by James Grant Wilson. On one side of the medal are five female figures, clasping hands with each other, representing the five boroughs; on the other side are four scenes, showing the discovery of New York Sept. 2, 1609; the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians by Peter Minuit May 4, 1626; Peter Stuyvesant retiring before the British, Sept. 8, 1664, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence to Washington's army July 9, 1776.

Mr. Green said he was happy if any act of his merited the applause of his fellowmen, and he was grateful for the honor paid to him by the committee.

Arrived on the Fulda.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamships Fulda from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, were Dr. Charles A. Currie, Dr. F. Duttlinger, John W. Goff, Signora Sofia Scalchi Lolli, and Signora Luigi Profumo.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXATION OF PATENTS AS PROPERTY.—The assessment imposed by the Brooklyn Assessors upon the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company included $945,000, "the value of certain patent rights owned by the relator, which had been granted by the United States for certain inventions." The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court vacating the assessment on the ground that patent rights were not taxable by the State. Chief Justice Parker, giving the opinion, says "The question cannot be considered an open one, for the Supreme Court of the United States long ago asserted that they could not be taxed by the States." After briefly stating the argument in support of the doctrine, Chief Justice Parker says: "The appellant insists that another question is presented, which, if answered in the negative, will fully justify the assessment made. The question is this: Assuming that patent rights are not taxable by the States, and that the capital stock of an electrical company is used to pay for the use of methods and appliances of a parent company, protected by patents, can it be said that this stock is invested in patent rights within the general principles that patents are not taxable? But there are no facts before us upon which we can consider this question."

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COUPONS OF NEGOTIABLE BONDS.—A. L. Wisner brought a suit in the Sixth District Court to recover from Osteyee Brothers the amount of a coupon which had been attached to a bond issued by the defendant, which is a corporation. Judgment given for the plaintiff on the first trial was reversed by the Appellate Term last March, the Court holding that the defendant was entitled to show that the plaintiff received the coupon in bad faith, knowing that it was stolen, and that it had not parted with value for it, as the special immunities of the holders of such instruments extend only to those persons who have acquired them before maturity, in good faith and for value. On the second trial the defendant showed the coupon bond had been placed in the hands of an agent for sale, that it had not been sold, and that it never received the bond or any consideration therefor from the agent. The trial Justice afterward struck out this evidence, on the ground that it had been admitted solely on condition that defendant should bring to plaintiff knowledge of these facts, which it had failed to do. The Appellate Term has now again directed a reversal, holding, by Presiding Justice Beekman, that the burden rested with the plaintiff throughout the entire case to show that he was a holder in good faith and for value.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—John Finn, who was severely injured by falling into a coal hole in front of 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, sued George Peterson, a coal dealer, and Mary Kupper, to whom Peterson had delivered coal at that place the previous day, for damages. On the trial, in the Tenth Municipal Court, it appeared that the accident was due to the turning or slipping aside of the cover, which Peterson's driver had removed by direction of Mrs. Kupper. It was claimed there had been neglect by the driver to adequately fasten the cover in position, and that Mrs. Kupper had negligently omitted to carefully close the coal hole and fasten the cover after notice and knowledge of the fact that it had been opened as requested by her. The driver testified that after putting the coal in the chute he replaced the cover and tapped it with his shovel. Mrs. Kupper said that "after the coal was in I saw that the man shut the cover and tried it with the shovel and then he moved away." The court refused the defendant's request to submit the case to the jury and dismissed the complaint because the evidence of these two witnesses was not contradicted. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has directed a reversal, holding, by Justice Giegerich, that "as the defendant Kupper was an interested party, and as the driver of Peterson, since he was one of the persons charged with the negligence which resulted in plaintiff's injuries, was likewise an interested witness, the weight to be given their testimony was a question for the jury, and hence the trial Justice erred in refusing to submit it to them."

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BENEFICIARIES OF LODGE MEMBERS.—Augusta Hanf, the widow of a deceased member of Armenius Lodge, brought suit against Philip Hervich, as Treasurer of the lodge, to recover $150, as beneficiary, less $75, paid after the death of her husband. The by-laws of the lodge provided that designated beneficiaries of members who at their death had been such over six months, and had fully complied with all the requirements of the by-laws, should receive $150, but if three months' dues were unpaid, then the beneficiary would be entitled to only $100; and when the member owed six months' dues only $75 would be paid. A judgment rendered in favor of the defendant, in a Municipal Court, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Beekman. It was claimed by plaintiff that the lodge could not take advantage of this provision, because plaintiff's husband had not been notified, as required by the by-laws, that he was in arrears. It was shown that such notice had been sent by mail. The court held that the giving of such notice did not condition the right of the lodge to receive, or the obligation of the members to pay, their dues; so that, even if this requirement had been disregarded, they would be none the less in arrears and liable to pay whatever dues might have accrued. It was held, therefore, that plaintiff was only entitled to receive the $75 already paid her.

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CREDITING PROMISSORY NOTE BEFORE MATURITY.—In a suit brought by Jacob Horowitz, as assignee, in a Municipal Court, to recover $199 from Barnett Brodowsky for a pair of diamond earrings, the defendant pleaded a set-off. On the trial, the plaintiff admitted the correctness of items amounting to $153.33, for furniture sold to plaintiff's assignor, but denied an alleged payment of $50 on account of the jewelry. The trial Justice credited a note for $100 given by the assignor on account of the purchase price of the furniture, although the note was about to mature. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, to which each side had appealed from judgment given for the defendant, has directed a reversal, Justice Giegerich giving the opinion, upon the ground that the plaintiff should not have been credited with the note prior to its maturity.

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MEANING OF GROSS SALES.—The Seven Sutherland Sisters, a corporation, was to receive from Thomas M. Innerney and John T. Barry 20 per cent. of the gross sales of certain articles. It was paid 20 per cent. on $5,411, the amount of the actual gross sales, after allowing the discount, but plaintiff wanted $99.34 more, or 20 per cent. on $5,907.85, the nominal gross sales, without deducting the discount allowed to customers. In a suit by the corporation in a municipal court to recover that sum, judgment was given in its favor. Justice Gildersleeve, giving the opinion of the Appellate Term, directed a reversal, holding that the term "gross sales" mean actual sales, without deducting expenses, and that the discount certainly cannot be regarded as expenses.

LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

William Carroll Dies in Brooklyn at the Age of 103.

A man who came within two years of living in three centuries died in Brooklyn yesterday. He was William Carroll, one hundred and three years old, of 705 Henry Street. He was born in Kings County, Ireland, and came of a family noted for the longevity of its members. When a young man Carroll moved to Galway County and engaged in farming. Eighteen years ago he came to this country with his wife. His children, of whom there are six living, had preceded him to America and settled in Brooklyn.

He secured employment at a turpentine works at Seabring and Richards Streets, South Brooklyn, where he worked regularly every day up to about ten months ago. About eight months later his old age began to tell on him, and he declined rapidly. Dr. G. W. Welty, who attended Carroll, declared that his death was due solely to old age. The old man, he said, had often boasted that he had never had a sick day in his life. Mrs. Carroll, who survives her husband, is about eighty years old.

A Dinner to Lieut. Claus.

A dinner was given by the Bushwick Club to Lieut. Henry Claus of Troop C last evening at the clubhouse, Hart Street and Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg. Lieut. Claus was once President of the club. Covers were laid for over 200, and the dinner was served in the large reception room. Ex-Judge Thomas Kenna, the President of the club, presided, and speeches were made by Borough President Edward M. Grout, Gen. McLeer, President Kenna, Capt. Clayton of Troop C, and Lieut. Claus.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

TRADESMEN'S BANK LOANS

Examiner Kimball Says the Macnaughtans' Dealings Forced It to Close.

ALLIED CONCERNS IN TROUBLE

Attachment Against Wool Warehouse Company for Rent—President Williams Makes a Denial.

Bank Examiner Kimball, who is inquiring into the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Tuesday, made yesterday the unequivocal statement that the Macnaughtans were responsible for the closing of the bank, and that it was their heavy loans on securities that, to say the least, were slow assets, that caused the impairment of the bank's capital. Mr. Kimball stated that $400,000 worth of the stock of the Wool Exchange was held by the bank, on which about $350,000 had been borrowed. Besides this there are about 200 shares of the Wool Warehouse Company held at par, and about $50,000 worth of Wool Warehouse paper. What this paper was worth Mr. Kimball said he could not say, neither could he tell the value of the stocks. During the day he had numerous consultations with wool men and financiers in an effort to arrive at an appraisal value of these securities, which seem to form the principal asset of the bank.

That the stock of the Wool Exchange is not worth what was borrowed on it seems indicated by a statement made by the officials of the Exchange. Out of a capitalization of $1,000,000, stock to the value of $750,000 has been issued. This is secured by the equity in the Wool Exchange Building, in which the bank is situated, and at even the highest valuation placed upon this equity it cannot be over $600,000, as the building was valued by the Wool Exchange people at $1,100,000, with a mortgage of $500,000. This valuation is said by some experts to be several hundred thousand dollars too large, and at a forced sale it would be even more out of the way.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Kimball said yesterday that his statement to the effect that he thought the depositors would be paid in full still held good, and that the prospect was in every way encouraging, although it might be some time before the assets could be realized upon to any advantage. He said that it would take several weeks to clear up matters, and that he had not as yet examined one-sixteenth of the securities held by the bank.

Some excitement was caused around the bank yesterday by the circulation of a report that the Macnaughtans had disappeared. Investigation of this rumor brought out the fact that Allan Macnaughtan is in the Adirondacks. William is in Massachusetts; James, the bank's President, was said by Mr. Kimball to be where he could be reached in an hour. Mr. Kimball said that he had communicated with the President by telephone yesterday morning, and that he had told him that his presence at the bank was not essential. Mr. Kimball was asked yesterday whether the law providing that not more than 10 per cent. of any bank's capital should be loaned to one individual had been violated in the case of President Macnaughtan. He replied that it had not.

"How then was he enabled to borrow such a large amount?" was asked.

"Ten men can make a note each for $10,000 if $100,000 is wanted, can they not?" was the reply. "That would not be the same paper, would it?"

President Macnaughtan said on Wednesday that after President Williams of the Chemical Bank had refused him a loan of $200,000 Mr. Williams had informed the clearing house committee of the state of affairs and thus brought about the investigation. Mr. Williams yesterday absolutely denied the truth of this statement, and sent the following letter to Mr. Macnaughtan:

Dear Sir: Permit me to disabuse your mind of the impression you have conveyed to the public that the examination of the Tradesmen's Bank by the Clearing House Committee took place in consequence of my statements to it that the bank was in trouble. The simple facts are briefly these: A meeting of the Clearing House Committee took place at 1 o'clock on Friday. After the routine business had been gone through with the question of the Tradesmen's Bank came up before us, and it was stated that rumors affecting its credit were in circulation in Wall Street.

I distinctly stated to the committee that the Tradesmen's Bank had not called upon the Chemical Bank for any loans for some years past, and that having long been neighbors it was my impression that whenever it wanted to borrow it had come to this bank. After full discussion it was decided that an examination should take place at 3 o'clock on Monday.

After my return to my desk at the Chemical Bank, in about an hour's time, I received your letter asking for a loan of $100,000 to $200,000, which I promptly declined. I studiously kept the contents of your letter private, and only one single person was informed (to whom a copy of this bank) of the contents thereof, until after my return from the country Tuesday morning.

This brief recital of facts will show you clearly that the Clearing House Committee knew nothing whatever of your request for a loan until after the examination of your bank and its suspension from the Clearing House. Very respectfully, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS.

"Mr. Macnaughtan's statement is erroneous," said Mr. Williams; "in fact, a stronger word might fit it. No one tried to pounce upon the bank, as he would have the public believe. Several days before the Clearing-House Committee met, Mr. Kimball had a conversation with the members of the committee about the Tradesman's Bank affairs. It was thought then that the capital might be impaired, and the whole committee was summoned. The result is known."

The trouble in the bank has made trouble for the various concerns in which the Macnaughtans are interested. It was stated yesterday that the members of the Wool Exchange had held an informal conference and would hold another later to determine what steps could be taken to carry on the Exchange without the Macnaughtans. It was thought that as the Macnaughtan stock was pledged, this fact could in some way be used to keep them from continuing in control of the Exchange.

Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an attachment to the Sheriff for $2,664.58 against the New York Wool Warehouse Company, whose offices are in the Wool Exchange. The attachment is in favor of H. P. Campbell & Co., and is for rent of the premises 129 and 131 Charlton Street, which the concern uses as a storehouse. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company is a New Jersey corporation. Secretary Jacobs of the company yesterday refused to make any statement about the affairs of the company except to say that its business was loaning money on wool, of which it held 15,000,000 pounds, and on which it has advanced but a small part of its value. The amount advanced was about 10 cents a pound, which would make the holdings worth $1,500,000. It is said that this is where a great part of the money borrowed by the Macnaughtans has gone. For any further information Mr. Jacobs referred all callers to Morris J. Hirsch of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, counsel for the company.

Mr. Hirsch said yesterday that there seemed to be a concerted movement to jump on the Macnaughtans because they happened to be down. The matter of the Wool Warehouse Company, he said, would be settled to-day when the rent would be paid. There would never have been an attachment asked for, he said, had not the other troubles cropped out.

The projected meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank, set down for yesterday, was abandoned. It was expected that at this meeting the Directors would announce whether they would make good the impairment of capital and go into liquidation. For this, however, it was necessary to wait for at least a preliminary report from Mr. Kimball as to the bank's condition. As this was not ready, the meeting was postponed until such a statement shall be forthcoming.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt received an execution yesterday against the Tradesmen's Bank for $9,736, in favor of the Continental National Bank, on a judgment obtained on Oct. 28, 1897. The Sheriff went to the bank and informed Mr. Kimball of the execution, but could not levy upon anything in the bank because it is in the hands of the United States authorities.

Sugar and Tobacco from Cuba.

The steamship Saratoga, which arrived Wednesday night, brought 6,545 bags of sugar from Cardenas, and 600 cases of cigars and 966 bales of tobacco from Havana.

There would be less "darnation" trouble if boys could only go bare legged; but here's one consolation, it won't make much of a hole in your purse if you throw our boys' stockings away.

Black—and fast black; strong—double knee, sole, heel and toe; good through and through; 10 cents a pair.

About one-third of the ordinary price; but we are never ordinary if we can avoid it; for proof, take a peep at our boys' new suits and overcoats; or examine our boys' sturdy russet and dainty patent leather shoes; or, have a look at our boys' jaunty hats; or—

Everything boys wear; everything right—or your money back.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MANHATTAN AND ELECTRICITY.

Mr. Sage Tells of the Harmonious Efforts to Find Such a Motive Power for the Road.

Russell Sage said yesterday that the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company were working harmoniously in the endeavor to find the best system of electrical motive power in existence for the elevated railroads. "This matter is now in the hands of a committee of which our President, George J. Gould, is President," said Mr. Sage, "and as Mr. Gould has just returned from Europe he is taking a little time to look into it. Yes, I am a member of that committee, and we are all in accord. We propose to exercise care in this matter. We shall try no experiments on the public. When we are satisfied that the right thing has been secured we shall put it into operation."

"Have you not found practically what your company wants in the matter of electrical appliances?" Mr. Sage was asked.

"Well, I cannot say that we have exactly," he replied. "There are different kinds of electrical motors, and we have investigated the whole subject at great expense. We have been at it for more than a year. You see, we cannot afford to make any mistakes. The adaptation of electricity to the operation of the entire Manhattan system of elevated railroads is a very important step. It will involve the expenditure of an immense amount of money."

"About how much?"

"Well, some estimates put the cost at more than $4,000,000. Therefore we must be sure that we are right before we take any steps. You know that we have got a good thing now, and we don't want to give that up until we know that we can replace it with something better. The Manhattan Railway system is now carrying 500,000 passengers daily. There are very few railroads that can show that record. Oh, yes; something is going to be done in the way of changing the motive power, but I cannot tell how soon. Mr. Gould is giving the subject his personal attention, and as soon as everything is in proper shape the public will be informed."

Mr. Sage declined to discuss the relative merits of electricity and steam, but he remarked that equipping an elevated railroad system with electricity was widely different from the equipment of a surface railway with the same power. If the electrical motive power is adopted by the Manhattan Railway Company Mr. Sage is in favor of having electrical passenger elevators at the stations.

Marcellus Hartley, also of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company, expressed the opinion that when the company did make the change from steam power to electricity it would have the best electrical system in the world. "This matter is being dealt with carefully and intelligently," said Mr. Hartley, "and as soon as everything is in proper shape the change will be made."

Neither President Gould nor any of his associates in the Manhattan Directory would discuss the Wall Street report that Mr. Gould lay in making a public announcement of the electrical plans for the elevated railroad system was caused by quiet preparations for the organization of a separate electrical construction and equipment company. President Gould said that he was not ready to make any statement and Mr. Sage laughed and shook his head when asked about the proposed new electrical company.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

American Applications for Space Exceed the Allotment.

Major Fred Brackett, Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, states "that the interest in the exposition of 1900 is increasing throughout the country and applications for space from exhibitors are coming in daily.

"The State of New York," said Major Brackett, "is taking more interest in the exposition than any other. More than one-fourth of all the applications for space up to date have come from New York. Ohio comes next. The applications for space at the headquarters of the Commissioner General in Chicago are far in excess of the allotment to the United States made by the French Commissioners.

"Commissioner General Peck," added Major Brackett, "is now in Paris making an effort to obtain more room for the United States. France has reserved about 40 per cent. of all the space to herself, and Commissioner Peck has given a hint to the French Government that it would be a good idea to assign a share of this space to America."

NEW JERSEY RESERVES HOME.

Battalion of the East Welcomed by Cheering Thousands.

The members of the New Jersey Naval Militia, Battalion of the East, who have been on board the auxiliary cruiser Badger, returned yesterday to their homes in Newark, Jersey City, and Hoboken. The militiamen looked hardy, bronzed, and healthy. They numbered about 200 officers and men and traveled in a special train, which, after an enthusiastic greeting en route at Newark, reached the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, shortly after 4 P. M. They were under command of Lieut. Washington Irving.

Public buildings and dwellings were decorated with flags in honor of their arrival and they were heartily cheered as they marched up Montgomery Street to the City Hall, where a great crowd awaited them. There they were reviewed by Gov. Voorhees, Mayor Hoos, and various Jersey City officials.

They marched to the foot of Bay Street, where they embarked on a ferryboat and were taken to Hoboken. There they again paraded and were warmly welcomed. At the City Hall they were reviewed by Gov. Voorhees, Mayor Fagan, and other officials, after which they marched to the Portsmouth, at the foot of Fourth Street, where they were mustered out.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

INFANTS' GOODS.

Infants' Long Slips with yoke of cluster tucks and embroidery,
35 cents each.

Short Dresses of Nainsook and Lawn, with a yoke of tucks and fine embroidery insertion,
75 and 95 cents;
Sizes 1, 2 and 3 years.

Short Coats, plain cloth and fancy mixtures, sizes two to three years,
$2.95 each;
Regularly worth $4.50.

Infants' Caps of white corded silk, trimmed with lace or ribbon,
95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

It Compliments the President on the Nation's Victories.

MEMORIAL ON MR. STRANAHAN

Resolution Thanks the Administration for Protection of American Interests in China.

The October meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was called to order by President Alexander E. Orr, who welcomed the members after the Summer recess and alluded briefly to the stirring events resulting from the war with Spain that had happened since the last session of the Chamber. Mr. Orr's action in sending the following dispatch to President McKinley in the name of the Chamber was approved:

New York, Oct. 6, 1898.

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, now holding its first session since the Summer recess, tenders to President McKinley its earnest congratulations upon the successful termination of the war with Spain. It compliments him upon the magnificent victories achieved by the army and navy of the United States, and it renews to him again the assurance of its confidence in his wisdom, judgment, and statesmanship in dealing with the difficult international problems yet to be solved.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Henry W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, Charles Stewart Smith, John A. Stewart, and John S. Kennedy be the committee to arrange for the one hundred and thirtieth annual banquet of the Chamber at Delmonico's, Nov. 25. The Chamber approved of the action of President Orr in appointing as a delegation to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., for New York Day, Oct. 8, the following gentlemen: Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, Charles A. Schieren, Francis B. Thurber, Henry A. Spaulding, Richard Young, and Dick S. Ramsay.

G. Waldo Smith, for Francis B. Thurber, who was unable to be present, presented a memorial on the death of J. S. T. Stranahan. It was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Chamber. A copy will be sent to Mr. Stranahan's family. The memorial traced Mr. Stranahan's career from his birth, in a farmhouse at Peterborough, N. Y., and paid full tribute to his worth. In conclusion it said:

"For many years Mr. Stranahan had been one of the most active and useful members of the Chamber of Commerce, frequently representing it as a delegate to the National Board of Trade and other important business meetings. He retained an active interest in the business and political affairs of his city and country to the time of his death, at the advanced age of ninety years. His long life has included the rise of his country from infancy to its present marvelous development and prosperity. Beginning as a poor boy on a farm, by his industry, honesty, and ability he raised himself to the first rank in the business world, and his career is a title of honor to the "First Citizen" of his adopted city. A man of fine personal appearance, of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, refined, and cultivated, his business and public life free from the slightest blemish, he enjoyed the confidence and highest esteem of the community, and his career is an example full of encouragement to every American boy."

Everett Frazar, for Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, said that at the last meeting of the Chamber Mr. Plumber had offered a resolution in regard to commercial education. The committee has the subject yet under consideration, but will report at the November meeting. It has discussed the subject with Dr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Greater New York, and is so well pleased with his views that it would be glad to have an opportunity given to him to state them before the Chamber. A resolution inviting Dr. Maxwell to the November meeting was adopted.

For the same committee Mr. Frazar called attention to the memorial addressed to President McKinley in regard to the condition of affairs in China, which was approved at the February meeting. He added:

"At the present time the committee believes that the Chamber is fully justified in expressing its high approval of the prompt action taken by our Government in the dispatch of ships of war to Tien-Tsin for the protection of Americans and American interests in China."

A resolution thanking the President of the United States and the Secretary of State for prompt action in the emergency was adopted.

HURT BY FALLING SCAFFOLD.

Three Painters Injured in the Central Opera House.

A scaffold fifteen feet high, on which three painters had at first refused to work, declaring it unsafe, fell with them yesterday in the large hall of the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. All were badly hurt. Thomas Lenihan of 1,471 First Avenue had three ribs broken, Charles Blaugh of 339 East Ninety-seventh Street broke his left arm, and Frank Brennik of 308 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was severely bruised about the back and his left leg was torn. All were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. The foreman, John Dietz, of 1,640 First Avenue, was arrested. He and the others declare that the contractor refused to put up a safe scaffold, saying it would cost too much.

The contractor, Louis Baumann, of 315 East Seventy-second Street, was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was held in $500 bail. Dietz was discharged.

Chef Detained at Barge Office.

Salvatori Sciarette, who arrived on the steamship Fulda yesterday told the Immigration officers that he had been chef of the Hotel Napoli, at Naples, and that his brother, who was a musician at the Waldorf-Astoria, had procured a position for him in that hostelry at $150 a month. All of this he apparently thought would conduce to a speedy and interested disposition of his case, but it smacked of contract labor, and Salvatori Sciarrette was detained pending an investigation.

Seventy-first Men Promoted.

It was announced yesterday at the Army Building that Corp. Charles Edwards, Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, had been promoted to be Second Lieutenant in Company H, vice Longson, deceased, and Sergt. John Moore, Company F, is promoted to be Second Lieutenant, vice Roberts, deceased.

Stern Bros
having added largely
to the facilities in their
Ladies'
Tailoring Dep't
are now prepared to
make to order all styles of
Tailored Garments
in exclusive designs
at
Very Moderate Prices
West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WHAT OLD FAMILY

can trace its descent from such illustrious and ancient ancestors as those furniture designs whose forefathers were the highest art known at the courts of Caesar or Cleopatra, of Louis Quinze or Emperor Napoleon, of Elizabeth or Charles I?

This art was famous also in Colonial days and accepted by George Washington, John Quincy Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Is it odd, then, that the first homes of America to-day give the place of honor to the historical "Empire," "Louis Quinze" and "Colonial" furniture, and which in every accuracy of ancestral art we make to stand this climate?

But our reproductions are at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.

A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.

Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, Conductor.

Boston Symphony Orchestra.
"A virtuoso orchestra."—Sun.
"Peerless band of musicians."—Herald.
"For the past decade our standard of orchestral performance."—Times.
"A fine virtuosity paired with equally fine musical feeling."—Tribune.
"The highest exponents of orchestral work in the country."—World.

Five Matinees.
Wednesday afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.

Five Concerts.
Thursday evenings at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 23, March 23.

Rosenthal. Willy Burmester. (1st app. in N. Y.) Lady Hallé. (Norman Neruda) (1st app. in N. Y.) Alvarez. (Only app. in N.Y.) Carreno.

The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.

Season tickets, with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open at Carnegie Hall. Tickets ready for delivery on and after Monday, Oct. 10.

5th AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:30. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX
Commencing next Monday Evening,
JOSEPH JEFFERSON Comedy Company
IN THE RIVALS.
Reserved seat sale address Mr. Ward.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
Orchestra of Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre, on Albany Day Line Steamers, leaving West 22nd St. Pier at 9 A. M. daily except Sunday, returning 5:30 P. M. This week's attractive musical programme includes selections from Tannhauser, Carmen, The Palms, Raymond, Midsummer Night Dream, Orpheus, The Serenade, Lucia, etc. See Steamboat & Excursion advs.

Food Show. Madison Square Garden. Open 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. A Souvenir Spoon to Every Lady Buying a Ticket. Cooking Lectures 2:30 Every Day. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN. NEXT WEEK. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE CHRISTIAN." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BIJOU. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAUGHTER INCESSANT. SAM BERNARD. The Marquis of Michigan. Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, Jennie Yeamans. Vivid Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SPORTING LIFE. The Great English Play. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges. Preceded by the one-act play, "Good Bye."

HERALD SQUARE THEA., 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "Large and Laughing Audiences." HOTEL TOPSY TURVY.

WORLD IN WAX. NEW WAR GROUPS. EDEN MUSEE. Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14th St. Theatre, cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Haverly's American-European Minstrels. Next Week—"The Sign of the Cross."

HARLEM Opera House. KELCEY-SHANNON CO. The Moth & the Flame. Next Monday Night—Way Down East. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. MATS. WED. & SAT.

COLUMBUS Weber & Fields' Pousse Café. Next W.—Return of Stock Co. in LEAH THE FORSAKEN, (new version.)

SILVER CANDIDATE SUED.

The City Court, However, Twice Decides for Mr. McDonald.

Henry M. McDonald, who has been named for Governor on the ticket of the silver Democrats, is being sued for $50 for services said to have been rendered by Leo Von Rosenberg. The silver leader said emphatically yesterday that he would fight the case to the end. The suit was decided in his favor yesterday in the City Court for the second time, and judgment for costs was entered against Von Rosenberg. The plaintiff will carry the case to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, he says, and his lawyer, ex-Assemblyman James W. Monk, declares that he will win or abandon the practice of law.

The suit is based on an agreement into which Von Rosenberg, who is a mining engineer and is said to be an Austrian Baron, entered with Mr. McDonald to go to Colorado and examine certain mines and a plant. Von Rosenberg was first to examine a mine, for which he was to get $250, and then to examine the plant and property of the Fall River Electric Light and Power Company, near Idaho Springs, for which he was to get $50.

Mr. Von Rosenberg got $250 for the first examination. For his survey of the electric plant, made in February, 1898, he made out a draft on Mr. McDonald and had it cashed at a Denver hotel. When the draft was protested he returned to the East, where he was told, he says, that Mr. McDonald had been ill and unable to attend to the matter at first. The silver candidate, March 7, 1898, wrote to Von Rosenberg, it is alleged, that he was sorry the draft had gone to protest and would "redeem it at the earliest practicable moment."

Von Rosenberg's report was received by Mr. Mc